



Daily Report

East Europe

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7 November 1989

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Air Force Proposal Submitted at Vienna Talks

*LD1810170789 Prague CTK in English
1414 GMT 18 Oct 89*

[Text] Vienna Oct 18 (CTK correspondent)—The Czechoslovak delegation submitted today at the Vienna talks of representatives of the 35 countries of the Helsinki Conference on Confidence-Building Measures in Europe socialist countries' common proposal on observation of air forces activities.

According to this proposal, observers would be invited to military exercises in which more than 250 airplanes would take part or during which more than 500 flights would be realised. The proposal also supposes observers' access to military airports in question and to places of interim deployment of air forces as well as a large use of modern technical devices for ensuring reliable observation.

As Czechoslovak delegation member Vladimir Mohyia stressed, implementation of the proposed measures would considerably contribute to enlarging openness and predictability of military activities and thus to further strengthening of confidence and security in Europe.

UN Envoy Reviews CSSR's Disarmament Steps

*AU2410103389 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 21 Oct 89 p 7*

[CTK report: "Support for the Process of Disarmament; Czechoslovak Delegate's Address in the United Nations"]

[Text] New York— We regard disarmament as the most effective way of strengthening peace and security, Czechoslovak permanent representative to the United Nations Evzen Zapotocky said in the debate of the Political and Security Committee of the UN General Assembly Thursday night [19 October].

He expressed satisfaction at the fact that the process of actual disarmament has started, though it is not without problems.

The Czechoslovak ambassador called attention to a number of specific unilateral measures by which the CSSR, together with the other Warsaw Pact member states, contributes to the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust in Europe. Some Soviet troops stationed in Czechoslovakia are being withdrawn from Czechoslovak territory; the reduction in the numerical strength of combat units of the Czechoslovak People's Army by 12,000 men has started; and, over a period of time, 850

tanks, 165 armored personnel carriers, and 51 combat aircraft will be taken out of service. Another 20,000 army members are being transferred to army construction units, whose activity has an exclusively civilian character. The shortening of basic military service from 24 to 18 months is being prepared.

Czechoslovakia is reducing its defense spending 15 percent. Production of military technology will be reduced 16 percent this year and 25 percent next year, E. Zapotocky went on to say. He announced that Czechoslovakia has decided to join the standardized system for declaring defense spending that operates under the aegis of the United Nations and to present the corresponding data.

NATO-Pact Officials Continue Roundtable Talks

*LD0111212389 Prague CTK in English
1446 GMT 1 Nov 89*

[Text] Bonn Nov 1 (CTK correspondent)—A roundtable meeting of representatives of the North Atlantic Assembly and of the parliaments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland continued for the second day here today.

Rear Admiral Hans Frank of the Federal Republic of Germany pointed to the good atmosphere at the Vienna talks on conventional arms cuts and said that though contentious issues still existed, reaching an agreement in 1990 on the basis of the existing proposals is feasible.

Hans Frank welcomed the unilateral disarmament steps of the Warsaw Treaty countries but said the Warsaw Treaty was still superior in conventional weapons and the structure of troops of its member states did not change either.

Czechoslovak delegate Jiri Divis opposed these views, stressing that the structure of the Warsaw Treaty troops has been assuming a defensive character, to which Czechoslovakia contributed actively. He spoke of Czechoslovakia's procedure in unilaterally cutting its troops and said these measures follow from the doctrine of defence, from the principle of reasonable sufficiency. The changes in the organizational structure of the army in 1990 will strengthen its defensive character.

Bohuslav Kucera, the deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Assembly leading a Czechoslovak delegation here, pointed out the significance of strengthening the control role of parliaments in solving disarmament problems. He said that conversion was bringing also economic problems and therefore an exchange of experiences from solving questions raised by conversion in the economic sphere would be useful.

Daily Reports on 'Show Trial' of Vlasi

AU0611210389 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT
in Albanian 31 Oct 89 p 4

[ATA report: "Show Trial of Azem Vlasi and 14 Other Kosovo Leaders Begins"]

[Text] Tirana, 30 Oct—The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports that the trial of Azem Vlasi, former president of the Kosovo party, and Aziz Abrashi, Burhan Kavaja, Lazar Krasniqi, Ibush Jonuzi, Mensur Fejza, Riza Musliu, Ismail Nimani, Mursel Haziri, Sinan Kurteshi, Ramiz Kadriu, Veli Osmani, Avdi Uka, Jetish Bajrami, and Tahir Salihu, mainly former managers of the Trepca combine, began today at the District Court in Mitrovica [Titova Mitrovica], center of the mining region of Trepca in Kosovo. According to TANJUG, the defendants are accused of "counterrevolutionary activity," and even "threatening the territorial integrity" of Yugoslavia, for which the SFRY Penal Code provides a maximum penalty of death by firing squad. Vlasi, Abrashi, Kavaja, and Krasniqi, the agency points out, are accused of direct involvement in the organization, incitement, or support of the demonstrations of November of last year, the strikes of the Stari Trg miners in February this year, and the demonstrations in March against the constitutional changes that removed Kosovo's autonomy.

As the Mitrovica correspondent of the British news agency REUTERS reports, Azem Vlasi told the court today that he is being unjustly accused by his political opponents. He accused the Serbian president Slobodan Milosevic and the president of the Kosovo party Rahman Morina of trumping up the charges for the trial. "If there was anything unclear in this connection at the time of my arrest," Vlasi said, "everything is now obvious. I have never committed a crime, and I am neither a criminal nor a counterrevolutionary. A political show trial has been devised for me." He said that the campaign for his political liquidation started a long time ago and that the main instigators of this campaign were Slobodan Milosevic and Rahman Morina.

At today's session, TANJUG reports, the counsel for the defense refused to accept the president of the court and the public prosecutor of Mitrovica District as presiding officers of the trial. He also said that Azem Vlasi refused to be tried by any court of Serbia, where his death sentence has been called for. He demanded that the federal prosecutor should decide a place for the trial to be held. After these objections, the Yugoslav news agency reported, the trial was adjourned and it is not certain when it will recommence, because there are to be consultations with the courts concerned.

This trial, which REUTERS calls "the biggest political trial in Yugoslavia for the last 30 years," has provoked protests in Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia, as well as other countries of the world. For 3 successive days, 60 Stari Trg miners went on strike in the mine galleries in protest against the trial of Azem Vlasi and the 14 other

Kosovo leaders. This morning, the police removed them from the mine and announced that measures would be taken against them.

According to REUTERS, the Yugoslav police today used tear gas, truncheons, and armored vehicles to disperse a demonstration of more than 1,000 Albanians in the town of Podujevo who were protesting against Azem Vlasi's trial, shouting slogans such as "Equality for all in Kosovo." The agency reports that there were arrests among the demonstrators.

Radio Yugoslavia admits that the trial has deeply divided Yugoslav public opinion. A commentary by Radio Yugoslavia yesterday stressed that this division is best illustrated by the most recent plenum of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, held last Friday, at which some delegates called for the charges against Azem Vlasi to be dropped. In recent days, the commentary stated, various intellectuals and organizations for the protection of human rights in different parts of Yugoslavia have started initiatives which cast doubt on the legal basis for the charges at the Mitrovica trial. Radio Yugoslavia pointed out that there is great interest in the trial in other parts of the world, as shown by the presence of a large number of foreign journalists in Kosovo.

Various circles in Slovenia and Croatia, a REUTERS report states, have demanded a halt to the legal proceedings against Azem Vlasi and the other former Kosovo leaders, calling the case a political trial. In recent days, there have been protest demonstrations against the trial in Ljubljana and Zagreb. This morning, hundreds of people demonstrated in the streets of Split, calling for an abandonment of the trial. The demonstrators shouted slogans such as "Azem is not guilty," "Free Azem," etc. The Ljubljana organization for the protection of human rights called for the charges to be dropped and for the trial of Azem Vlasi and the 14 other former Kosovo leaders to be abandoned. It also called on the authorities to withdraw Slovene members from the federal police units dispatched to Kosovo after the imposition of the state of emergency in the province.

Mentioning the interest the trial of Azem Vlasi and the other Kosovo leaders has aroused among international public opinion, REUTERS cites Western diplomats in Belgrade who stress that this trial could put Yugoslavia in a difficult position.

In a review of Yugoslav press commentary on the trial, TANJUG points out that the Croatian press welcomed demands for the "political trial" to be suspended and has regretted their refusal, while the Serbian press has harshly condemned these demands. The Belgrade papers POLITIKA and POLITIKA EKSPRES, TANJUG states, report today that Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, also proposed that the Presidency should include on its agenda a motion for the suspension of Vlasi's trial, but this proposal was rejected. The

Zagreb paper VJESNIK writes that the larger part of Yugoslav and world public opinion considers the trial to be a throwback to the past.

In an interview given to the Croatian magazine VECERNJI LIST shortly before his trial, Azem Vlasi stressed that slogans at rallies began to call for his political elimination last summer. When the supervisors of these rallies saw that the time was right, there were loud, public announcements that there would be arrests. There were also public calls of "Hang Vlasi," and then I was arrested, he added. The investigators and those who have mounted and inspired my trial, Vlasi said in the interview, are concerned by my political standpoints. I am therefore convinced that my visit to the miners, which is mentioned as a criminal act in the charges, is only a pretext for my political liquidation with the help of the prosecutor and the court, in order to obtain the silence of all those who think differently.

The prosecutor, Vlasi continued, slanted the charges in such a way, 6 months after the demonstrations, as to portray me as a "political criminal" who must be annihilated. I am convinced that those who instigated these court proceedings need to exploit the situation that has arisen in order to put pressure on the SFRY Presidency to impose a state of emergency and to use the situation to settle accounts with cadres who differ in their views. The criminal proceedings against me and the charges that have been assembled, he stressed, are a political contrivance, a result of pressure exerted on purpose and with a definite political goal in the context of all the brutal settling of scores in our society in which, unfortunately, no weapons are spared. It is the implementation of a political directive. As far as I am concerned, I have always been in favor of solving problems through legal institutions. It is also well known who the godfathers of the politics of rallies and the streets are.

For some people, Azem Vlasi went on, strikes, protests, demonstrations with assorted demands, even political ones, are legal, permitted, legitimate activities and revolutionary acts, while for others, and for the Albanians in particular, they are impermissible, illegal, criminal, and counterrevolutionary acts. Demands for the resignation and overthrow of some legally elected cadres expressed at protest gatherings and demonstrations are permitted for some people, and are a democratic right, while for other people, even when they call for the resignation of cadres of their own nationality and when there are no elements inflaming interethnic hatred, they are counterrevolutionary demands and criminal acts.

"I have been brought before the court because I am an Albanian," Azem Vlasi stressed at the end of his interview. The reasons why I have been brought to trial, he said, are unimaginable in any other part of Yugoslavia.

Malile Invites Cuba's Malmierca for Visit

*AU0611203489 Tirana Domestic Service
in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Nov 89*

[Text] Isodoro Malmierca, foreign minister of Cuba, will arrive soon on an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Economic Progress Report for 29 Oct-4 Nov

AU0511213889

[Editorial report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its transmissions between 29 October-4 November carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of transmission in parentheses):

Durres District: The 10-month industrial production plan was overfulfilled by 30 million leks, the accumulation plan was exceeded by 10 million leks, and the cost reduction target was overfulfilled by 3 million leks. (1900 GMT 3 Nov 89)

Fier District: The overall industrial production plan for the 10-month period was exceeded by 5.3 million leks. (1900 GMT 1 Nov 89)

Gramsh District: The general industrial production plan up to 25 October was overfulfilled by 3 million leks. (1900 GMT 31 Oct 89)

Kruje District: The 10-month industrial production plan was exceeded by 2.5 million leks and the export plan by 1 million leks. (1900 GMT 4 Nov 89)

Pogradec District: The 10-month industrial production plan was overfulfilled by 5.6 million leks. (1900 GMT 1 Nov 89)

Puke District: The general industrial production plan up to 25 October was exceeded by 3 million leks. (1900 GMT 31 Oct 89)

Sarande District: The industrial production plan for the 10-month period was exceeded by 1.5 million leks. (1900 GMT 2 Nov 89)

Tepelene District: The general industrial plan up to 25 October was exceeded by 2 million leks. (1900 GMT 31 Oct 89)

Leaders Attend October Revolution Meeting*AU0711095589 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 5 Nov 89 p 1*

[Report by Zoya Nestorova and Romyana Simeonova:
"Voice of Revolution"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

On 4 November a festive meeting at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall marked the 72d anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The following comrades attended the meeting: Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadin-ski, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petko Danchev, Stoyan Ovcharov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dim- itur Stanishev, and Emil Khristov, and Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman.

Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and the official Soviet delegation led by Vladimir Bazovskiy, deputy chairman of the Central Leadership of the USSR- Bulgarian Friendship Society, also attended the meeting. [passage omitted].

Helsinki Group Urges 'Quick Democratization'*AU0711095689 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG
in German 7 Nov 89 p 4*

[Text] Bulgaria needs the "quick democratization of the entire social life in order to catch up with the civilized nations," the Bulgarian section of the Helsinki Com- mittee, which was founded last week, stated in its first communique.

According to the text of the communique, which has reached Vienna, the committee wants to "check that the international treaties are strictly observed by the Bul- garian Government" and wants to "register all violations of international law and to inform the public about this."

Military Expert Comments on Vienna Talks*AU0211143889 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA
in Bulgarian 31 Oct 89 p 1,4*

[Article by Major General Georgi Popov, "military expert, member of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Vienna talks": "Grounds For Certain Optimism"]

[Text] The third round of the Vienna talks on con- ventional weapons and security and confidence-building measures in Europe ended on 20 October. It took place under the beneficial influence of intensifying detente in international and East-West relations, and improving the European political climate.

The talks between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on conventional weapons in Europe took place in an espe- cially dynamic manner.

The businesslike character of those talks was preserved because of the positive influence exerted by the USSR initiatives, proposed in May 1989 on behalf of the Warsaw Pact, and the subsequent proposals of U.S. President Bush and decisions of the NATO session. The readiness of all delegations to seek a solution even to the most complex problems was evident. The detailed pro- posals made on many of the issues discussed at the talks was an expression of this readiness.

At the previous two rounds it was agreed to decrease personnel, aircraft, helicopters, tanks, artillery, and infantry combat vehicles, and set equal limits for the two military-political alliances' weapons.

During the third round the countries concentrated on formulating the definitions and code for calculating the conventional armed forces' categories that will be decreased. Great attention was devoted to issues related to exchanging information and control.

As a result of the realism and constructive approach that were demonstrated, the sides agreed on the first defini- tion—artillery. It clearly indicates that all artillery sys- tems of 100mm caliber and above capable of striking ground targets from closed fire positions, will be decreased. This includes artillery guns, howitzers, mor- tars, and salvo-firing rocket systems.

There were real possibilities of agreeing on the defini- tions of other categories of weapons. However, these were not utilized, mainly because of the position of certain Western countries.

What are the positions of the two alliances on the other five elements of conventional armed forces that will be encompassed by the decrease?

Noting the great role of personnel, the Warsaw Pact countries think that it is necessary to reduce personnel and set specific quantity limits. The NATO states admit that personnel represent one of the components of mili- tary potential. However, according to them, its role is less significant than the role of weapons. Because of this, as well as because of the difficulty of controlling per- sonnel, the West is opposed to the establishment of limits within the two alliances. The West proposes to effect the personnel reduction in an indirect manner, within the context of weapons' cuts. The socialist coun- tries also propose to reduce and set equal limits to the two alliances' conventional armed forces personnel deployed outside of the national territories, within the zone from the Atlantic to the Urals. NATO thinks that this should refer only to the United States and the USSR. England, France, Canada, Belgium, and the Netherlands, which together have almost 160,000 armed troops in the FRG, are excluded.

The issue of air forces, on which the positions of the two sides differ most significantly, appears to be one of the most difficult and complex ones. The Warsaw Pact countries consider that a front-strike tactical air force is one of the most dangerous potentials for a sudden strike

and for the conduct of large-scale attack operations. Therefore, the initial documents submitted by them proposed that the cuts and limitations apply to precisely this kind of air force. However, noting the considerations of the West and willing to seek a compromise solution to the problem, the socialist countries submitted a new document during the third round. It proposes to include in the reductions all combat aircraft of the front/tactical air force. However, the Western states continue to insist on including anti-aircraft air force fighters, which have a purely defensive character, and cannot strike ground targets: the ground-based naval air force, which is a component of the naval forces, which, according to their mandate, are excluded from the talks; and the medium [srednits] nuclear weapons-carrying bombers, which could be the subject of other talks.

There is a mutual agreement between the sides on the issue of the helicopters, according to which transportation helicopters will not be included in this category. The basic problem is in the different criteria used to define combat helicopters. The socialist countries consider that the criteria for defining combat helicopters must be whether those helicopters are armed with equipment for combat tasks. According to the West it would be difficult to distinguish between the functions of helicopters of the same type. Any modification would not change their possibilities. Therefore, even if a single combat helicopter of a certain type exists in the zone covered by the talks, all modifications aimed at designating it for the implementation of other tasks, including transportation, must be included in the reductions.

The basic difficulty in resolving the issue of tanks is the reluctance of certain Western countries to include light tanks. The acceptance of such a proposal would mean to create conditions facilitating the arms race. Taking the modern level of military technology into consideration, it would not be difficult to construct a tank which despite its light weight could have the firepower and other tactical-technical characteristics of the basic modern combat tank.

The West applies the same selective attitude to infantry combat vehicles. The Warsaw Pact countries insist on including all types of this category—ground troops' armored vehicles, armored personnel carriers, heavy weapons-carrying armored vehicles, and combat reconnaissance vehicles. The Western concept on those means is based on the criteria related to their ability to conquer and maintain territory. According to the West only the ground forces' combat vehicles and the armored personnel carriers have such ability.

During the third round of the talks, countries from both alliances submitted proposals on exchanging information and control over the implementation of the agreements. Both documents envisage a broad exchange of information on the quantity of personnel, structure and deployment of troops, quantity of weapons in the various formations encompassed by the treaty, and on assault bridge-laying vehicles. A broad system of control

and verification has been proposed. It includes on-site inspections without the right to refuse such inspections, use of national and international technical means, and the establishment of a joint consultative organ to review issues related to implementing the obligations that have been assumed. Many differences on a number of issues exist between the two alliances, along with the proximity or similarity of their proposals. The essential difference affects the issue of how far down in the organizational hierarchy the exchange of information will go. NATO proposes to exchange information down to the level of battalion/squadron, while the Warsaw Pact—down to the level of regiment and similar formations. Assessing that parity in the quantity of conventional weapons in itself, even at lower levels, is not a guarantee of stability and security in Europe, the two sides propose stabilizing measures. The delegations of the Warsaw Pact countries submitted specific proposals aimed at even greater openness [otkritost] and predictability in respect of military activity. A whole system of measures related to advance notice of and limiting within certain frameworks the following developments: military maneuvers in Europe, mobilization of reserve forces, and the movements, concentration, and transfer of troops and weapons.

Regardless of the differences that exist in the positions of the two sides, the presence of close or similar elements not only in their conceptual approaches, but also in most of the specific measures proposed by them, will give a constructive and objective character to the discussion of the issues related to measures on exchanging information, control, and stabilization, which will occupy a central place in the next round of talks.

Generally, the proposals submitted during the third round and the lively discussions of specific issues created an opportunity for clarifying the countries' positions and approaches to a greater degree. Now the sides have a better idea of what the basic problems are, on which they must concentrate their attention in order to accelerate the talks on conventional weapons in Europe.

The talks of the 35 on security and confidence-building measures in Europe took place in a businesslike and generally constructive atmosphere, but were less intensive.

At the present stage they still are at the level of clarifying and outlining the positions of the countries. The ever clearer dependence between the two kinds of talks, and the prospects of adopting at the conventional armed forces talks more comprehensive measures on exchanging information, control, limiting military activity, and so forth, all of which are basic elements at the talks of the 35, have a certain retarding effect on the talks of the 35. In this context a striving is evident on the part of the neutral and nonaligned countries to await the results of the talks on conventional armed forces.

During the third session's discussions the efforts of all countries were directed toward substantiating their earlier proposals. Most of the difficulties are encountered while trying to resolve issues related to expanding the

scope of security and confidence-building measures, and limiting military activity. At the second session the socialist countries submitted specific proposals on the exchange of information on the structure of the participating countries' armed forces, and encompassing and limiting the entire military activity of those countries. The position of the neutral and nonaligned countries is similar to that of the Warsaw Pact countries in anything related to statistical information. NATO categorically opposes the measures proposed by the Warsaw Pact on including the naval and air forces and their military activity.

However, none of this prevented the achievement of the first agreement at the talks. It was decided to conduct a seminar at a high military level in 1990, at which the military doctrines will be studied and compared. Indeed, thus the idea proposed by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, in 1987 in Berlin, is being implemented. Both the military-political, as well as the military-technical aspects of the military doctrines will be discussed at the seminar. This will include issues such as the troops' organizational structure, quantity, weapons, deployment and training, and military budgets.

The results of the past three rounds of the two kinds of talks in Vienna give grounds for certain optimism. Differences between the sides are evident. However, similarities, proximity, and a coming closer together on many issues also are evident. Improving the political climate in Europe and the enhancing the political readiness of the Warsaw Pact and NATO states to reach a preliminary agreement at the conventional armed forces talks, create a favorable basis for ensuring successful developments at the talks.

Zhivkov Sends Condolences to Algeria on Quake

*AU0211093189 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 1 Nov 89 p 1*

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and Central Council chairman, has sent a message to Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and chairman of the National Liberation Front, which expresses most sincere condolences on the earthquake in friendly Algeria, that caused human casualties and great material damage. Please convey to the families and relatives of the casualties deepest condolences on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on my personal behalf, the message reads.

Economic Workshop With FRG Opens in Sofia

*AU0311075389 Sofia BTA in English
1828 GMT 2 Nov 89*

[Text] Sofia, November 2 (BTA)—The profound research of the issues related to the single market of the EEC member countries and the conclusions which the Bulgarian companies should do to adjust to the expected changes in this market is the aim of the Bulgaro-West German workshop which started here today. As many as

15 reports will be read which are united by the common topic: "Problems and prospects of the economic development of the FRG in the 90's, a reflection of the single market of the EEC member states on the development of the economic East-West relations and specifically on the FRG-Bulgarian interrelations."

On the West German part prominent experts from the institutes on economic researches in Munich and Hamburg are participating in the workshop. Their developments on the issue of economic relations are greatly popular among a wide circle of economists and experts. The interest in the workshop from the Bulgarian part is also substantial: Over 150 leaders and experts from some 40 institutions, institutes and companies are present. This fully justifiable interest is a result of the new economic conditions and opportunities for participation of our companies in the international market and of the expected new economic realities after 1992.

Zhivkov Meets New Japanese Ambassador

*AU0311083889 Sofia BTA in English
1849 GMT 2 Nov 89*

[Text] Sofia November 2 (BTA)—The fact that, under the conditions of the new political thinking and deideologization of interstate relations, differences in the political and ideological systems will play a less significant role on relations of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Japan is favorable, Mr Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian state leader, said today.

Accepting the credentials of the newly appointed Japanese ambassador, President Zhivkov dwelled on restructuring in the country and the reforms in the sphere of economy, on the processes of democratization in which the fulfillment of civic and human rights acquire a new meaning. He stressed the favorable conditions for the expansion and deepening of Bulgaro-Japanese trade and economic cooperation and joint industrial production, for the establishment of joint companies, etc.

The newly appointed Japanese Ambassador Takashi Tajima spoke of the stable development of bilateral relations after the restoration of diplomatic relations in 1959. He noted the constantly increasing exchange of representatives of the two countries at various levels over the last years.

First Shareholders' Commercial Bank Established

*AU0611115989 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 4 Nov 89 p 6*

[Text] On 3 November in Plovdiv the first shareholders' commercial bank was established. The bank is a commercial association with branches in the towns of Stamboliyski and Brezovo. The bank will provide the companies with complex services, participate with its own means in associated companies, and establish or initiate consortiums together with local and foreign banks and companies.

The constituent capital of the Plovdiv Commercial Bank—62,470,000 leva—is the greatest in the country. So far more than 140 companies and company subdivisions have expressed willingness to participate in the bank's activities.

Draft on Science, Higher Education Published

AU0211152789 Sofia BTA in English
1428 GMT 2 Nov 89

["Draft Law on the Scientific Activity and Higher Education"—BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 2 (BTA)—A draft law on the scientific activity and higher education is published for discussion. The prepared draft law is directed at the establishment of the needed legal and organizational conditions and prerequisites for regulation of social relations in the sphere of the scientific activity and higher education. It is planned that the scientific activity and higher education be organized in interrelation with the other stages of education, with artistic culture and the economic activity, while higher education will be carried jointly with the scientific activity as a scientific and educational activity. The draft law endorses the democracy and self-management in the sphere of science and higher education and the freedom of scientific criticism and of scientific work.

The draft law considers the application of a specific economic mechanism in the activity of the scientific and scientific and educational organizations and their associations and the determination of their legal state as organizations with ideal purpose. The mechanisms are also envisaged for the realization of profound and all-embracing integration with the world science and higher education and the use of their achievements.

The scientific activity will be organized by state bodies, scientific organizations and their associations, economic organizations and their companies, social, creative and other organizations, unions and foundations and will be carried by program teams, scientific, and scientific and educational organizations and their associations, economic, social, creative and other organizations as well as by individual citizens and their communities. The leadership of the scientific and scientific and educational activity is realized on the basis of combining of the state leadership with the self-management of the scientific and educational communities.

The draft law determines the basic economic rules for carrying of scientific and scientific and educational activity. The scientific and educational organizations and associations formed through the order of this law are organizations with ideal purpose and do not make a profit. The economic conditions and rules for realization of the organizations activity aiming at profit making are settled by an individual law, decree or act by the Council of Ministers.

The draft law provides conditions for all Bulgarian citizens with secondary education to freely choose their professions and specialities on which they wish to study in the country and abroad and grants them equal rights at their application. No privileges are allowed, nor restrictions related with the race, nationality, sex, social origin, and religion. A new model for training and qualification of specialists of higher than secondary education and at various educational and qualification levels through sequential or parallel education. [sentence as received]

A new statute of the higher certifying commission has been established as an elective body for coordination and control of the activity on granting and deprivation of scientific degrees and scientific ranks. The former intermediate bodies, the scientific commissions will be removed. New scientific degrees are introduced: "Doctor" and "doctor with an academic rank" are introduced.

National Assembly Discusses Rila Water Project

AU0211171489 Sofia Domestic Service
in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Numerous representatives of the mass media, individual citizens, and organizations recently addressed the National Assembly and the Permanent Environmental Protection Commission with the request that the National Assembly should take a stand on the question of the Rila water supply project which has evoked sharp controversies.

The leadership of the National Assembly Permanent Environmental Commission examined the recommendations and appointed a working group composed of National Assembly deputies with the participation of experts.

The task of the working group is to examine the documents on the basis of which it was decided to build the Rila water supply project, the protocols on the discussions that took place at the Supreme Technical-Economic Experts Council, the opinions of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and other scientific institutions, in order to prepare a stand on the question to what extent the aforementioned project is in conformity with contemporary ecological requirements.

The working group shall submit the results of its investigation and its own opinion on the subject to the National Assembly for discussion.

Deputies, Defense Industry Discuss Conversion

AU0211151789 Sofia BTA in English
1430 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Sofia, November 2 (BTA)—Bulgarian M.P.'s discussed today issues of the conversion with leaders of companies from the defensive industry.

At a meeting with the leadership of the Commission of the National Assembly on Protection of Public Interests and the Rights of the Citizens, with responsible representatives of the defensive industry a high assessment

was given of the positive trends in international life, a result of the new political thinking and the will was confirmed of the M.P.'s and of the whole Bulgarian people to work in future, too for the successful ending of negotiations on disarmament and for deepening of the processes in this sphere.

Bulgaria's resolution for substantial cut of the armaments and the armed forces and for a 12 percent reduction of the military expenses, proclaimed this January, as well as the resolution of the other Warsaw Treaty member states in this respect impose responsible and complex decisions related with the conversion, with the turning of enterprises from the defensive industry to civic production which is already being done in the country at rapid rates.

The objective difficulties were analyzed at the meeting, which accompany the conversion and refer to the redirection and requalification of experts and workers, to seeking and finding of the true ways for the use of a strictly profiled and, in a number of cases, a unique technique and equipment.

The things done so far, as well as these which are planned to be done will bring to a sharp increase of the share of the citizen's production, turned out by the enterprises of the defense industry. A number of agreements have already been reached concerning the international division of labour, the specialization and cooperation with organizations from the socialist countries on the basis of which the insufficiency of a number of consumer goods will be overcome.

At this stage the efforts are directed at the production of household electronics and electrotechnique, of equipment for the alimentary and textile industry, of transport and agricultural small-dimension technique. Plans are made for the adoption of the production of a number of new products, which is to improve the state of the home market.

Zhivkov, CC Secretariat Meet Journalists

*AU0111192889 Sofia Domestic Service
in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 89*

[Text] On 1 November at the Boyana residence a meeting took place between the Secretariat of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and representatives of the mass media.

The participants greeted the following leaders in a cordial manner and with applause: Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Emil Khristov.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat Comrade Todor Zhivkov most cordially greeted the participants in the meeting and all Bulgarian journalists on their holiday. He spoke about the issues that are being resolved in the course of the country's revolutionary restructuring, analyzed the results achieved until now, and spoke about issues related to the forthcoming BCP Central Committee plenum and to some aspects of the international situation.

Lalyu Dimitrov, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, thanked him on behalf of the participants in the meeting and stressed that the Bulgarian journalists will be loyal collaborators of the party in the revolutionary course of restructuring.

The meeting took place in an informal and cordial atmosphere.

Supreme Court Hands Down Death Sentences

*AU0211122389 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT
in Bulgarian 1 Nov 89 p 3*

[BTA report: "Announcement of the Chief Prosecutor Office of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] The Okrug Court in Burgas reviewed criminal case 369/88 and sentenced to death Dimitur Angelov Dichev from Sliven; Ivo Iliev Stefanov from Grudovo; and Slavcho Yordanov Kunev from Burgas. On 16 April 1988, those hardened criminals colluded to rob the gasoline station in Pomorie. To cover up their crime, they killed the vendor, Yovka Marinova Yovova, in an especially painful and cruel manner.

The criminals have been convicted many times in the past.

The Supreme Court has confirmed the sentences, and they have been carried out.

4 Nov Berlin Rally, 'Radical' Slogans Viewed

AU0711140589 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 6 Nov 89 p 6

[Vladimir Plesnik report: "Half a Million People at a Rally in Berlin; Heated Discussions"]

[Excerpt] Berlin (Our correspondent)—Last weekend as well, many localities in the GDR became the scene of political demonstrations addressed by representatives of political parties, the state, the church, and social organizations. The common theme of those speeches remains the solution of topical problems in all spheres of social life. The demonstrations are often marked by sharp exchanges of views, citizens' radical demands and, also, by patent attacks on the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] and the GDR Government.

The biggest rally was held in Berlin on Saturday [4 November]. Hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of the GDR capital and thousands from other parts of the republic concentrated in the heart of the metropolis on the River Spree. Later on, the organizers estimated the number of the participants at more than half a million.

A huge procession started from the building of the ADN news agency, rounded Alexanderplatz, crossed the Unter den Linden Allee toward the Brandenburg Gate and returned to Alexanderplatz again. We want democracy, the freedom of the press, assembly, views! Let us see the world, we are the nation! Legalize the New Forum! I read on banners. Over the participants' heads are popping up even more radical slogans, aimed against some GDR statesmen; other slogans are sarcastic about the process of the current changes in the country, frequently demanding SED's departure from society.

A bed of a truck serves as a rostrum. Writers, artists, and scientists are taking their turn at the microphone. Theologian Friedrich Schorleman warns with utmost urgency against an explosion of emotions: let us not dig new graves. Writer Marcus Wolf demands the convocation of an extraordinary SED congress. Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, demands the government's resignation.

Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin SED municipal leadership, also speaks. Whistling and chanting which accompany his words are the evidence that among the participants in the demonstration also are many of those who have nothing in common with the idea of a "peaceful" rally. They do not respect the freedom of expression. "The party identifies itself with the policy of restructuring. Although it has come belatedly, its standpoint is irreversible," says Schabowski.

A skinny young fellow wrapped in some sort of a banner says afterward that he comes from Hungary. He proposes establishing an "opposition internationale" of the groups in the socialist countries. Another speaker, who says he represents the "Social Democratic Party of the GDR" tries to interpret the GDR's participation in the Czechoslovak events in August 1968 in his own way.

The rally lasted almost 3 hours and was carried by the television. [passage omitted]

Rumor of Jakes, Grosz Meeting Called 'Hoax'

AU0411215289 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 2 Nov 89 p 7

[Lubomir Mlynar article: "A Rather Sorry Affair"]

[Text] Prior to Tuesday's [31 October] session of the Hungarian Parliament—at which, coincidentally, its approach toward the fate of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros dam system was discussed—a "reliable report" flashed around the lobbies concerning a weekend meeting between Karoly Grosz and Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee, during a hunting trip near Kosice. Hungarian radio confirmed the report with reference to "an unnamed member of the government."

The editorial office of the daily newspaper MAGYAR NEMZET also authenticated "other sources" and demanded that Miklos Nemeth, Hungarian premier, give his opinion on this event. He saw nothing special in a private person participating in such a hunt and added that no matter what K. Grosz and M. Jakes talked about together it could not influence the Hungarian Government's point of view since K. Grosz is not a member of it nor is he even a general secretary.

The MAGYAR NEMZET editorial office was even interested in what the comradely discussion in the Kosice woods was actually about as not every Hungarian citizen has the opportunity of going on a private hunt with the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary.

Comrade Milos Jakes has told our staff that the talks which he held this February with Karoly Grosz were comprehensive, stimulating, and beneficial to both sides and that they contributed to mutual understanding. However, as far as last Saturday and Sunday [28 and 29 October] are concerned, he spent them in Prague with his family.

It would be ridiculous to respond to a journalistic hoax. However, when the Hungarian premier is dragged into the situation by his country's mass media, it is somewhat irresponsible and also somewhat sad. Would it not be better to first of all authenticate the source of the information or ask those concerned directly?

Functionaries Briefed on Gabcikovo Dam Problems

AU0511203189 Bratislava PRAVDA
in Slovak 1 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] Bratislava (CTK)—A consultation of leading functionaries of party and state bodies of the region, and of selected districts and the capital of the SSR [Slovak Socialist Republic] was held in Bratislava yesterday [31 October] with Ignac Janak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL [Slovak

Communist Party] Central Committee, chairing and SSR Premier Pavel Hrivnak attending. The meeting discussed the progress regarding the ensurance of the tasks arising from the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session and the subsequent CPSL Central Committee session. Vladimir Margetin, SSR minister of forestry and water management, and Kazimir Nagy, SSR minister of trade and tourism, informed the participants about the current problems connected with the further procedure in the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of hydroworks and about measures aimed at ensuring the stability of the domestic market.

Potac Visits SFRY for Economic Talks

AU0611091289 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 31 Oct 89 p 7

[CTK report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank and chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the SFRY, arrived for a working visit in Belgrade on Monday [30 October]. He and his partners Bozidar Marendic, chairman of the Yugoslav part of the joint committee, and Dusan Vlatkovic, governor of the SFRY National Bank, mainly discussed new possibilities of reviving the two countries' economic cooperation.

Devaluation of Zloty Against Koruna Announced

AU061120189 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 2 Nov 89 p 2

[CTK report: "A Change in the Polish Zloty Exchange Rate"]

[Text] Prague—The CSSR Ministry of Finance and the Czechoslovak State Bank have announced that effective from 6 November 1989 the exchange rate between the Czechoslovak koruna and the Polish zloty for non-commercial payments will be altered from the current rate of Z1,000 for Kcs13.30 to Z1,000 for Kcs8.89. This change was agreed between the CSSR and Polish finance ministers. In comparison with the previous rate of exchange, which had been valid since 2 October 1989, a 50 percent improvement in the exchange rate of the Czechoslovak koruna against the Polish zloty will result as a consequence of this amendment.

Brzezinski's Reception in Moscow Defended

AU0611134889

[Editorial report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3 November, in the "In Reply to Readers' Questions" column on page 7, carries a 600-word article by Miroslav Kubin entitled "Yakovlev-Brzezinski." Kubin notes that several RUDE PRAVO readers "have objected to the fact that the 'well-known American anticommunist'

Zbigniew Brzezinski was received by Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Moscow on Tuesday [31 October]" and inquired about the "background of this reception." In his reply to these readers, Kubin first describes Brzezinski as a "leading American political scientist" whose "antisocialist attitudes and theories have been known since the beginnings of the cold war" and who "took an active part" in shaping the Carter administration's "sharply anti-Soviet line." Even today, he says, Brzezinski "has not changed his negative attitude toward the socialist countries."

Kubin goes on to say that, although "meetings with representatives of the USSR ideological front surely will not turn Brzezinski into an advocate of socialism," they are nonetheless useful because "personal contacts and exchanges of views help to eliminate misunderstandings, lack of information, and prejudices." As Kubin points out, the Soviet Union's "new thinking" is marked by the "readiness to conduct dialogue not only with convinced advocates of social progress, but also with all those who are participants in current international struggles and have an influence on shaping the political attitudes of the general public." He contends that such meetings "do not mean retreat from principles" but "are part and parcel of the essential, practical implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence and international cooperation."

'Tension' With USSR Over Integration Projects

AU0611121989 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 2 Nov 89 p 4

[Interview with Karel Zavazal, CSSR Government commissioner for "integration projects" built in the USSR, by Jiri Stano: "How To Continue at Integration Projects;" place and date of interview not specified; opening paragraph is RUDE PRAVO introduction]

[Excerpts] From the report on a CSSR Government session held in April, the Czechoslovak public learned about some shortcomings that had been revealed by inquiries into the construction of integration projects—the Krivoy Rog Ore Treatment Combine at Dolinskaya and the Uralsk gas complex at Karachaganak. We have asked Government Commissioner Doctor Karel Zavazal, who is responsible for Czechoslovak participation in integration projects of the gas industry on USSR territory, for a more detailed explanation of the whole issue and for an assessment of the inquiry. [passage omitted]

[Stano] Do you think that integration projects as a form of cooperation with the Soviet side have good prospects from the viewpoint of securing fuel resources, especially gas?

[Zavazal] This form undoubtedly has good prospects, but some of its principles will have to be changed. Many barriers result also from long-obsolete but still valid documents, forms, and methods of work within CEMA.

We must consider the fact that the Soviet Union has always been, and will continue to be, our crucial partner. Of course, there exist many other ways of acquiring Soviet natural gas. In spite of this I believe that the form of participation in the opening of new gas deposits and in the transit of gas to the CSSR and the West European countries is a form which still has, and will continue to have, good prospects. The effectiveness of this cooperation cannot be judged according to a single project. Achieving effectiveness is a permanent process. It is necessary to constantly seek new ways of achieving greater effectiveness as well as new forms of integrational cooperation. [passage omitted on importance of natural gas as a clean fuel and need to use it economically]

[Stano] The question arises, in connection with restructuring in the USSR, to what extent some changes in the development of the Soviet gas industry will have an impact on the effectiveness of Czechoslovakia's participation.

[Zavazal] I have already replied to similar questions several times. The intergovernmental agreement was concluded in certain political and economic conditions and atmosphere. A great deal has changed since 1985. The most important factor of change has been the start of the implementation of the restructuring of economic mechanisms and of all other walks of social life in both countries. Some substantive changes have also taken place concerning the construction of the Uralsk gas complex and yet further changes have been suggested. The talks with the Soviet side on these matters are very complicated and they have not yet been brought to an end. All this increases tension and nervousness from the viewpoint of preparations for construction after 1990 and it also increases both partners' responsibility for safeguarding the projects.

On the other hand, the words of the CSSR Premier at the Federal Assembly session need to be underlined that we have succeeded in securing the requisite deliveries of natural gas from the USSR for the forthcoming period. An irreplaceable and significant role in securing these deliveries has been played precisely by the integrational construction of gas industry facilities in the USSR by Czechoslovak organizations.

[Stano] It follows from everything you have said so far that the change in starting positions requires also a change in approaches, from both sides.

[Zavazal] The restructuring of the economic mechanism and its implementation and the postulation of new targets requires qualitatively new approaches. It needs to be openly said that the inertia of negotiations, the unwillingness on both sides to seek new paths, and, sometimes, fear of the new are making themselves negatively felt. We cannot afford to wait and delay things, however. The later we start tackling these issues, the more difficult and more costly our work will become. And that would run counter to the purpose of restructuring in both countries.

[Stano] Thank you for the interview.

1990 Slovak-USSR Goods Exchange Discussed

AU0611141589 Bratislava PRAVDA
in Slovak 3 Nov 89 p 2

[Text] Bratislava (CTK)—Stefan Murin, first deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR], received Anatoliy Statinov, minister of trade of the Ukrainian SSR, yesterday [2 November]. The reception was attended by Kazimir Nagy, SSR minister of trade and tourism. Petr Kostikov, USSR consul general in Bratislava, was also present. The SSR Deputy Premier expressed the conviction that the visit by the Soviet minister will be an important part of our countries' joint effort to further develop mutual cooperation, of which domestic trade could be an important sphere. During its visit to our country, the Ukrainian delegation held talks with staff members of the SSR Ministry of Trade and Tourism on cooperation in developing further the exchange of goods in 1990 valued at R3.3 million on each side. At the end, the ministers signed the Aide Memoire and Principles for Intensifying Cooperation in the Sphere of the Exchange of Goods From the Domestic Trade's Funds Between the SSR and the USSR.

Johanes Visits PRC, Holds Talks With Leaders

Meets Jiang Zemin, Li Peng

AU0611211789 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 3 Nov 89 p 7

[Vladimir Divis report: "Stability—A Condition of Reforms"]

[Text] Beijing (From our own correspondent)—During the second day of his official friendly visit to the PRC, Jaromir Johanes, CSSR foreign minister, was received by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and Li Peng, chairman of the PRC State Council. During the course of their friendly and frank talks, bilateral relations, political and economic issues, and the global problems of international policy were discussed.

In light of the dynamic development and the changes taking place within the framework of restructuring and reforms in China and Czechoslovakia, both sides paid considerable attention to exchanging experiences and briefing each other in detail on the topical tasks in the activity of party and state organs.

Jiang Zemin focussed on the internal-political sphere. He stated that stability remains an essential condition for continuing the profound nationwide reforms. Another condition is other countries' non-interference in China's affairs; this was the case during the May and June events in Beijing, first and foremost, on the part of the United States and some other Western countries.

He stated that the necessity of strengthening his country's development in all manner of ways ranks among the

main tasks facing Chinese Communists. In this connection, he highly appraised the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia's [CPCZ] principled line in asserting restructuring and democratization in the CSSR, a line which proceeds from Marxist principles.

J. Johanes briefed Jiang Zemin on the preparations for the 18th CPCZ Congress, on the proposals for the party's new statutes, and on the changes to the CSSR Constitution. Apropos the foreign policy sphere, he spoke about the positive influence on the international atmosphere of the developing Chinese-Soviet dialogue; this also applies to the extraordinarily important Soviet-American talks at the highest level and to the central issues of nuclear disarmament.

During another meeting, the Chinese premier expressed his conviction that the breadth of economic cooperation between the PRC and the CSSR requires regular contacts between the most senior government representatives of both countries. In this connection, he said that next year he will welcome with pleasure Ladislav Adamec, CSSR premier, onto Chinese soil.

Both representatives also discussed some specific issues concerning economic cooperation, in particular, issues concerning energy and transportation. Li Peng emphasized that the central aim of the continuing reforms and of the current measures to invigorate the Chinese economy is the comprehensive strengthening of socialism in the PRC.

In another part of the talks, the Czechoslovak minister mentioned the Czechoslovak side's interest in quickly concluding a trade protocol for 1990 between our countries and in drafting a comprehensive 5-year protocol next year which will apply up to the year 1995.

Both meetings took place in a friendly and matter-of-fact atmosphere.

Interviewed on Visit

LD0511174289 Prague CTK in English
1551 GMT 5 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing Nov 5 (CTK correspondent)—The discussions with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on bilateral relations and international situation proved identical opinions on the majority of the discussed questions and understanding. Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes told Czechoslovak journalists before leaving Beijing. [sentence as heard]

The two sides agreed that there is bilateral interest in the development of cooperation and favourable conditions for it. The Chinese representatives were interested above all in the process of restructuring in Czechoslovakia. The two countries' representatives also agreed that the aim of the political and economic reforms in China and Czechoslovakia is to maximally use the creative potential of socialism, the foreign minister underlined.

Great attention was devoted to economic issues. Czechoslovakia is China's second biggest trade partner among the socialist countries after the Soviet Union. The overall trade exchange is about 800 million dollars.

The Czechoslovak minister expressed the conviction that his visit was another step in the development of bilateral relations. China is an interesting and reliable partner with dynamically developing economy. It is a partner determined to build a modern socialist society, Jaromir Johanes underlined.

Talks Focused on Reform

LD0611220289 Prague Domestic Service
in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes returned early this morning from his official friendly visit to the PRC. Editor Zdenek Havranek talked to him:

[Begin recording] [Havranek] Comrade minister, you had meetings in Beijing with CPC Central Committee General Secretary Jiang Zemin and PRC premier Li Peng. You also had talks with Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. What was the main unifying point of your talks, and what specific aspects would you like to stress?

[Johanes] The two sides' interest in developing all aspects of mutual relations. The talks with my counterpart, Minister Qian Qichen, demonstrated a high degree of agreement both on relations between our countries and on the international situation. During my meeting with Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, we paid particular attention to the reform processes underway in our two countries. We agreed in the view that their fundamental objective is to improve socialism and to fully exploit its potential. In this context, of course, it is vital to respect the specific conditions in our two countries, and to apply good experiences creatively. The main topic of my talks with Comrade Li Peng, the premier, was matters of mutually advantageous economic cooperation. In these talks too we discussed some specific suggestions, for example, possible cooperation between Czechoslovak and Chinese enterprises in making trams, trucks, power engineering equipment, glass, and footwear.

[Havranek] During your stay in the PRC you also visited the Shen Zhen Special Economic Zone near the border with Hong Kong. The rapid development of production in that urban area which was set up 9 years ago has been brought about, above all, in the form of mixed enterprises with foreign share capital. Could any of the experience acquired there be useful for Czechoslovakia too?

[Johanes] You cannot draw definitive conclusions from a 1-day visit to that area, but that, nevertheless, was enough to make us realize that this is undoubtedly an interesting project which is worth familiarizing ourselves with more closely. In many respects it could also be instructive for us, because it shows that by creating

attractive conditions for business while taking account of the specific features of the country, economic development can be speeded up and many production capacities can be modernized by making use of foreign share capital, all in the interest of the overall development of the economy of socialist China and its people. [end recording]

Further Reportage on Visit

For more detailed reportage on CSSR Foreign Minister Johanes' visit to China, including talks with Li Peng and Jiang Zemin, see the East Europe section of the 2 November China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRC Army Delegation Visits 27 Oct, Talks Held

LD2810202589 Prague CTK in English
1956 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Prague Oct 28 (CTK)—A delegation of the Chinese People's Army headed by Deputy Chief of the General Staff Colonel-General Xu Xin arrived here Saturday night for a friendly visit.

The delegation will inspect an army unit of Czechoslovak-Chinese friendship at Bor near Tachov, West Bohemia, visit Karlovy Vary Spa and return to Prague tomorrow.

Xu Xin Sees Husak

LD0211152489 Prague CTK in English
1323 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Prague Nov 2 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today Chinese Deputy Chief of the Army's General Staff Xu Xin.

The two representatives pointed out the results achieved in the two countries' relations which have an all-round character and whose intensity is increasing.

They voiced the conviction that the reached level of mutual relations and cooperation creates a good basis for their further extension. This is also possible thanks to the fact that the two countries hold identical or close stands on solving basic questions of the present world, mainly on the necessity to avert a nuclear threat, strengthen international security and peace co-existence.

Meets Jakes

LD0211205189 Prague Domestic Service
in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] In Prague today Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee, received Colonel General Xu Xin, Chinese deputy chief of the army's General Staff. He praised Czechoslovak-Chinese relations in the past few years and spoke in favor of their further development. The mutually advantageous cooperation at the present time comprises all the important areas, including the military ones. Milos Jakes also briefed the quest on the tasks of

the party in restructuring and in the period of preparations for the 18th congress of the party, as well as with the peace effort of our foreign policy. Colonel General Xu Xin talked about the current situation in his country, on the preparations of the Communist Party of China Central Committee session which will discuss questions of economic development of the country. He praised the exchanges of views and information with the Czechoslovak partners, as well as knowledge gained from visits to the units of our army and to production enterprises.

PRC Geology Minister Visits, Meets Obzina

AU0611120789 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 2 Nov 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier, received Zhu Xun, PRC minister of geology and raw materials, in Prague on Wednesday [1 November]. Both representatives appraised the results of both countries' comprehensive cooperation to date and discussed suggestions for its further intensification.

Joint CSSR-FRG-Austrian Bank Founded

AU0611090089 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 31 Oct 89 p 6

["z:"-signed report: "Week in the World Economy"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A joint Czechoslovak-West German-Austrian bank was founded in Frankfurt am Main at the end of last week. CSSR banks have provided the majority of the capital of the new institute: Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Banka (45 percent) and Zivnostenska Banka (10 percent). Other shareholders are the DG Bank of Frankfurt (30 percent), the Raiffeisen Zentralbank of Austria (10 percent), and the BHF Bank of Frankfurt (5 percent). The chairman of the board is Guenter Schmidt-Weyland, representative of the DG Bank, and Rostislav Petras, general director of the Obchodni Banka of Prague, is deputy chairman of the board. The new institute has been named Prazska Obchodni Banka, and it will foster CSSR-FRG trade and the establishment of joint ventures. It will serve the Czechoslovak participants as the link to the international financial market and the planned West European common market. [passage omitted]

West Berlin Mayor Criticizes Leadership

LD0611170989 Hamburg DPA in German
1523 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Prague (DPA)—West Berlin mayor Walter Momper has accused the Prague leadership of still thinking today "as the GDR leadership did 8 weeks ago." Those in power in Czechoslovakia believed that the opposition to the leadership is "one-thousandth of the population;" they believe they "will not have to change the scenery," Momper said at a news conference in Prague today.

Momper, who came to Prague at the head of a delegation of 500 West Berliners, spoke both with representatives of the civil rights movement and with Central Committee secretary Jozef Lenart, leading secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in Prague, and Mayor Zdenek Horcik. The talks showed that the CSSR "is carrying out an admirable achievement" in economic restructuring, "but there is still a great lack of glasnost," the mayor of Berlin said. In this connection, Momper referred to his interview with the Prague party organ RUDE PRAVO, which was printed 4 November, but in which the newspaper cut a number of critical passages.

He pointed out to CSSR politicians that conditions of power can develop faster than it seems. Social conditions take their course "whether the party wants it or not. No party can still claim a leading role for itself. The events in the GDR show this.

Momper expressed great admiration for the Czech opposition. He protested against the police attacks on CSSR citizens in the demonstrations and touched on the hindrances journalists face in their work. A "common European home" can only be created if the Helsinki final acts are observed in all sectors.

Once again Momper expressed disappointment about the new GDR travel law, "which further regiments the citizens." This further increases his distrust of the leadership. Moreover he thinks it is "nonsense" that the emigrants have to make the detour via Prague. "The freedom for GDR citizens to emigrate announced on 3 November means that the Berlin Wall has lost its function," Momper reaffirmed.

Lenart Pays Working Visit to France, Switzerland

Meets PCF Official, Others

LD3110224789 Prague CTK in English
2042 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Paris Oct 31 (CTK correspondent)—Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jozef Lenart met here today with Politburo member and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee Gaston Plissonnier.

They talked about cooperation in the forthcoming period and called for more contacts at all levels.

Later today Jozef Lenart was received by First Deputy Chairman of the French National Assembly Andre Billaudon who was interested in the current development in Czechoslovakia and said that the relations between the two countries' parliaments should advance to a higher level. Jozef Lenart stressed that restructuring in Czechoslovakia is a significant process which proceeds from Czechoslovak conditions and experiences.

The Czechoslovak guest visited today also the seat of the France-Czechoslovakia Friendship Society.

Comments on PCF Talks

AU0511205589 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 31 Oct 89 p 1

[Milan Madr report: "Lenart-Marchais Meeting"]

[Text] Paris—Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee, who is in France on a working visit at the invitation of the French Communist Party [PCF], was received by Georges Marchais, PCF general secretary, on Monday [30 October]. The meeting took place in the building of the PCF Central Committee and lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. In its course the two party representatives exchanged information and views on the activities of the PCF and the CPCZ under current conditions.

Jozef Lenart also had talks with Maxime Gremetz, member of the PCF Presidium and secretary, in the course of which they signed a protocol on cooperation between the CPCZ and the PCF for 1990. The document provides for the activation and expansion of cooperation between the two parties, including exchanges of delegations, party journalists, and staffers of party institutions.

Later, J. Lenart told Czechoslovak journalists the following about the overall course of his meetings and talks with leading PCF representatives, which took up the whole of Monday: "We have exchanged information, agreed on the plan of cooperation, and signed the relevant protocol for next year. We have been asking each other questions and giving replies. We approached the program of cooperation and mutual exchange of information in a good atmosphere, without illusions and prejudices. We have met with a great deal of understanding. I am glad to have met Comrade Marchais. It is possible to discern understanding for and interest in the new aspects of our party's policy as regards the content, the program, and the methods of its work," J. Lenart said.

Both meetings and talks were attended by Peter Colotka, CSSR ambassador to France.

In the evening J. Lenart participated in a reception at the Czechoslovak Embassy marking 28 October, the national day.

Meets French Entrepreneurs

AU0511213889 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 1 Nov 89 p 1

[Milan Madr report: "On Jozef Lenart's Stay in France; Chat With Entrepreneurs"]

[Excerpt] Paris (Our correspondent)—The main point on Tuesday's [31 October] agenda of Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee, who is paying a working visit to France at the invitation of the PCF [French Communist Party], was a chat with ranking representatives of French industrial and commercial circles in Paris.

In the opening part of his speech delivered in the seat of the National Council of French Employers (CNPF), Charles de Croisset, chairman of the CNPF's Czechoslovak Committee and general director of the Credit Commercial de France bank, stressed that the CNPF attaches great importance to the development of relations between France and Czechoslovakia. Even though the volume of foreign trade has doubled in the 1980's, it is still very modest. The Czechoslovak Committee, which has been active within the CNPF framework for 15 years now, intends to send to Prague next spring a delegation which would study the possibilities for improving the economic relations further.

J. Lenart recalled the traditions of mutual relations, and also their deterioration as the consequence of the complicated developments in the past, which still negatively affect our economic and scientific relations. The present provides the opportunity to intensify them, however.

He further stressed that the CSSR has created legislative conditions for good trading, cooperation, and setting up of joint ventures. An intergovernmental agreement on guarantees for investments is at the preparatory stage.

J. Lenart then provided detailed information about concrete possibilities of cooperation in nuclear energy-related information, automobile industry, chemistry, railroad and air transportation, as well as about other subjects. He stressed the importance of establishing joint ventures (there are four of them thus far).

In another part of the chat, high-ranking representatives—general directors or their deputies—of companies like Alcatel, Citroen, CBC (hotels), EDF International (nuclear power plants), Litwin (crude oil and petrochemistry), Renault, and others—sketched a picture of their both good and negative experience from doing business with the CSSR, of realized and planned projects, and concretely reacted to some words of the Czechoslovak guest. They expressed interest in developing mutual economic relations faster, more extensively and in new forms. [passage omitted]

Arrives in Switzerland

LD0211145589 Prague CTK in English
1319 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Geneva Nov 2 (CTK Correspondent)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Lenart arrived here from Lyon today, after ending his working visit to France, which took place at the invitation of the French Communist Party.

Shortly after his arrival, Jozef Lenart met with General Secretary of the Swiss Workers' Party Jean Spielmann and other representatives for talks on the two parties' cooperation in the forthcoming period.

Later in the day, Jozef Lenart will meet with Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe and U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Gerald Hinteregger.

He will also visit the palace of the United Nations and buildings of other Geneva-based international organizations.

Signs Protocol With SLP

AU0611150589 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 3 Nov 89 p 1

[Report by Milan Madr, RUDE PRAVO special correspondent: "J. Lenart's Working Visit to Switzerland; On Relations Between the CPCZ and the Swiss Labor Party"]

[Excerpts] Geneva—Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee, on Thursday [2 November] ended his visit to France and departed from Lyon to Geneva at the invitation of the Swiss Labor Party [SLP].

His talks with SLP General Secretary Jean Spielmann and other members of the party's Politburo began immediately after his arrival in the seat of the SLP Central Committee.

During their talks, the representatives of the CPCZ and the SLP exchanged information on the activity of their parties and the developments in their countries. At the end of the talks they signed a protocol on cooperation between the CPCZ and SLP for 1990. The document, the first one of its kind in the history of the two parties' relations, envisages the exchange of study delegations, the intensification of political contacts, and the cooperation of the parties' press organs.

On the same day J. Lenart met with EEC Executive Secretary Gerald Hinteregger in the Palace of Nations in Geneva. [passage omitted]

Hinteregger stressed the EEC's growing importance in the present period of great changes, which are opening new possibilities in the economic field, for example, as regards establishing collaboration between the EEC and CEMA. [passage omitted]

J. Lenart stressed that it is necessary to seek new paths to strengthening all-European contacts. Not only bilateral cooperation, but increasingly also multilateral cooperation has new possibilities and good prospects.

Comrade Lenart then inspected the newly introduced system of information networks, which enables the EEC countries access to various data banks containing scientific information. [passage omitted]

Comments on Trip Results

LD0511022589 Prague CTK in English
1610 GMT 4 Nov 89

[Text] Geneva Nov 4 (CTK Correspondent)—Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jozef Lenart met here at the

end of his working visit to France and Switzerland with Czechoslovak journalists to inform them about the results of his visit.

The discussions with representatives of the French Communist Party were marked by mutual understanding. The French Communists were interested above all in the development of socialist democracy, Jozef Lenart said, adding that during the discussions with representatives of the National Council of French Employers (CNPF) it was agreed upon that it is necessary not only to expand trade relations between Czechoslovakia and France but also to promote cooperation and specialization and have a more courageous attitude to the existing joint ventures.

A delegation of French industrialists and businessmen will come to Prague in the first quarter of the year to contribute to the concretization of cooperation. Czechoslovakia considers it useful to diversify to a greater extent trade, scientific and other kinds of cooperation with France, Italy, Spain, the Benelux states, Britain and the Scandinavian countries, Josef Lenart stressed.

Commenting on his discussions with representatives of the Swiss Workers' Party he pointed out the first protocol on cooperation signed with the Czechoslovak Communist Party which is a result of the growing contacts of the past few years.

The Swiss colleagues were interested in the attitude of the Czechoslovak Communist Party to the reform of the political system in Czechoslovakia, in the development of socialist democracy.

Dealing with his meeting with executive secretary of the European Economic Commission Gerald Hinteregger, he said that the secretary showed interest in higher activities of Czechoslovakia in the framework of the commission.

Jozef Lenart also spoke of the European Centre for Nuclear Research (CERN), stressing that the correctness of internationalization in this sphere has been fully confirmed. He pointed to CERN cooperation with the Soviet research centres and underlined that also Czechoslovak experts are participating in various programs.

Returns to Prague 4 Nov

LD0511022789 Prague CTK in English
1738 GMT 4 Nov 89

[Text] Prague Nov 4 (CTK)—Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jozef Lenart returned here today from a working visit to France and Switzerland.

The visit took place at the invitation of the French Communist Party and the Swiss Workers' Party.

CSSR-Mongolian Economic Protocol Signed

AU0611120989 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 2 Nov 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] In Prague on Wednesday [1 November] Jiri Nemec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and N. Babuu, Mongolian People's Republic deputy minister of foreign economic relations board and supply, signed a protocol between the CSSR and Mongolian People's Republic Governments on supplies of goods and payments for 1990. Jamsrangiyn Dulma, Mongolian ambassador to the CSSR, was present during the signing of the protocol.

Further on Protocol

AU0611145589 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 3 Nov 89 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK)—A session of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Mongolian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Prague on Thursday [2 November]. The delegations were headed by CSSR Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina, and Myatabyn Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1990 was signed during the session. The main items of Czechoslovak exports to the MPR will be equipment for the leather-processing, footwear, and textile industries, diesel engines for buses, medical equipment, chemicals, medicines, auxiliary materials for the leather-processing and footwear industries, and consumer goods.

The MPR will deliver to the CSSR copper and zinc concentrates, fluorite, raw materials and semifinished goods of animal origin, fur products and leather garments, carpets and textile products.

Philippine TU Delegation Visits, Holds Talks

AU0411211989 Prague PRACE in Czech
30 Oct 89 p 2

[Text] CTK—Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Trade Union Council and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council, received a delegation of the Philippine trade union organization May First Movement (KMU), headed by its chairman Crispin Beltran, on Friday [27 October]. The delegation is in Prague at the invitation of the WFTU [World Federation of Trade Unions]. In a friendly talk the two representatives briefed one another on the most important tasks of the trade union movements in their countries and stressed the need to further strengthen the unity of action of the international trade union movement in the struggle for peace, disarmament, economic and social development, and democratic rights of the working people. At the same time, the possibilities for cooperation between the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the KMU were assessed.

Korean Workers Party Delegation Received

AU0611120389 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 2 Nov 89 p 2

["(Z)"]-signed report: "A Meeting With Guests From the DPRK"]

[Text] Prague—Frantisek Hanus, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee secretary, received a delegation from the Korean Workers Party Central Committee led by Ri Jun-il, deputy head of a department, at the end of its visit on Wednesday [1 November]. He briefed the delegation on the CPCZ's tasks in fulfilling the line of the acceleration of socioeconomic development by means of the restructuring and democratization of society's life in connection with the intense preparations for the party's 18th congress.

During the comradely and friendly talks, some experiences from the activity of both parties were discussed and issues concerning the further development of cooperation in the political and economic spheres were considered.

Jan Siroky, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, participated in the reception.

CPCZ Delegation Meets Ecuador Party Leaders

AU0611121589 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 2 Nov 89 p 7

[CTK report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] A meeting with the Communist Party of Ecuador [PCE] leadership, an exchange of views on current world development, and the development of socialism were the main ingredients of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee delegation's visit to Ecuador. Michal Stefanak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department and head of the delegation, made a speech at an aktiv where he acquainted PCE functionaries with the progress of restructuring in Czechoslovakia. A meeting was also held with representatives from the Broad Left Front (FADI).

Interior Minister Lazar Leads Delegation to Syria

AU0611143389 Bratislava PRAVDA
in Slovak 3 Nov 89 p 7

[CTK report in "From the World" column]

[Text] S. Lazar is starting his Syria visit. Ahmad Diyab, minister of local administration of the Syrian Arab Republic, yesterday [2 November] received Stefan Lazar, minister of the interior and living environment of the Slovak Socialist Republic, who has arrived heading a delegation of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior and Living Environment for a visit to Damascus.

Strojimport Lands Large Algerian Firm Order

AU0611164189 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 3 Nov 89 p 2

[Excerpt] Prague (CTK)—By the signing of a protocol on the delivery of complete equipment for the manufacture of tools to the Algerian firm Prometal, one of the largest contracts in the history of the Strojimport foreign trade enterprise went into effect on 31 October. The value of Czechoslovak orders and services will amount to almost \$35 million. Firms from other countries also are part to the deal; they will deliver machinery valued at DM11 million. [passage omitted]

Hundreds Demonstrate for Release of Activist

LD0611214289 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 2100 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] There has been an opposition demonstration in Bratislava. Several hundreds of people marched to the front of the palace of justice and they demanded the release of a Slovak opposition activist. Jan Carnogursky is going to court because in August he wrote an open letter to the Slovak government in which he criticized the 1968 military intervention. The current hearing in Bratislava was, in the end, postponed indefinitely.

Official Criticizes Report on 28 Oct Demo

AU0611165289 Prague MLADA FRONTA
in Czech 3 Nov 89 p 2

["js"]-signed report: "Without a Springboard; From Yesterday's News Conference at the Office of the CSSR Government Presidium"]

[Excerpt] Prague—[Passage omitted] [At a news conference held at the Office of the CSSR Government Presidium in Prague on 2 November] Major Jiri Belohlavek, spokesman for the CSSR Ministry of Interior, replied to a MLADA FRONTA question about his opinion on the original reportage of the daily of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee about the course of the unauthorized rally on Saturday [28 October]. He said that the journalists had two basic inaccuracies in this reportage. As to the audibility of the appeals to the crowd to disperse, in our opinion it was sufficient, he said. Use was made of high-performance radio equipment and the appeals issued in Wenceslas Square could be heard as far away as the Palace of Culture.

As to the adequacy and justification of the intervention by the Public Security Corps, on which the authors of the article delivered their opinion, I would like to say that everyone who wanted to leave Wenceslas Square in time had time enough to do so. The crowd assembled for the first time at around 1500 when about 1,000 people gathered in the area. This number eventually increased to about 3,000 persons. At 1507, traffic was unable to move in the upper part of the square and various manifestations of breaches of public order occurred. This when the decision was made to warn the citizens to

disperse. Everyone who did not obey this appeal exposed himself to intervention by the order-enforcing units and to punishment. Traffic in the central part of Wenceslas Square was limited and suspended at 1532 and the area was closed at 1545. Everyone thus had 38 minutes to leave the square. Overall, the MLADA FRONTA report therefore is not objective, J. Belohlavek pointed out. [passage omitted]

Dissent, Disagreements in People's Party

AU0511203889

[Editorial report] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 27 October devotes its pages 1, 2, 3, and 4 to materials on the ninth session of the Czechoslovak People's Party [CSL] Central Committee, which was held in Prague on 26 October. Although the meeting and the main report were devoted to the problems of health and social policy, internal party issues were also discussed.

On page 3, LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE publishes the 2,800-word "Report of the CSL Central Committee Presidium," which was delivered by the party's deputy chairman, Josef Kana.

Speaking about party work, Kana says that at the present stage it must be focused on preparations for the party's fifth congress. He continues: "The main mission of the congress will be to lay down conceptual political work. The party's program must be attractive not only for the party, but it must become the guideline for the political involvement of all Christian-oriented citizens, regardless of whether they become members of our party or not. The CSL's mission in this sphere is unique and irreplaceable and, should the party let slip the decisive moment for the political future of Christian-oriented citizens, its activity could be deprived of dynamism. In the light of the conclusions of regional conferences and suggestions coming from members and organizations and, having considered all political reasons and the need for a thorough preparation of the regular Fifth CSL Congress, the CSL Central Committee Presidium proposes that the congress be held between 15 January and 15 February 1991. In this way, we will at the same time win broader scope for the preparation of elections to representative bodies. In making decisions today, we must shed emotions and passions, as well as subjective personal considerations and adopt decisions that will permit a thorough preparation of the congress involving the entire membership base.

"A creative approach to the preparation of the congress definitely is not aided by pressure actions conducted by individuals and groups. At its session on 18 October 1989, the Central Committee Presidium unanimously condemned all activities which are not in accord with the resolution of the supreme party body and which are not organized by our elected bodies. This also applies to the meeting of the current of revival [obrodny proud] in the party, held in the Savarin Restaurant in Prague on 14 October.

"At its meeting yesterday, the Presidium once again considered this event and it recommends, in the interest of a qualified and level-headed decision, that a commission be set up to responsibly and comprehensively analyze the situation that has arisen. It recommends that this commission include members of the CSL Central Committee Presidium; the chairmen of regional organizations who are not members of the Presidium—Brothers J. Vacha, R. Tichy, and F. Oulehla; Brother V. Kratochvil, chairman of the CSL Central Auditing Commission; as well as Brother L. Kopriva, chairman of the commission of meritorious CSL functionaries. Until the next session [of the CSL Central Committee], the commission will prepare an analysis of the current situation in the CSL, including proposals for a solution. The Presidium requests all functionaries and the party apparatus to provide the commission with comprehensive assistance in its work."

On the same day, on page 1, LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE carries the 350-word "Resolution of the Ninth Session of the CSL Central Committee." In its section Roman One, item 4, the resolution notes that "The Central Committee discussed and approved the unanimous standpoint of the CSL Central Committee Presidium of 18 October 1989, which condemned the meeting of CSL members from individual regions held in the Savarin Restaurant in Prague on 14 October 1989, without the knowledge of elected party bodies." In its section Roman III, the resolution states that "The Central Committee announces the holding of the regular Fifth CSL Congress in the period between 15 January and 15 February 1991."

On the same day, on pages 1 and 4, LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE carries an 800-word "LD"-signed report on the proceedings of the 9th CSL plenum. The report notes that the resolution of the session was adopted "by a majority of votes" and that a separate vote was taken on the resolution's section Roman One, item four and on its section Roman Three. The report mentions that 11 members of the CSL Central Committee voted against section Roman One, item four, with four members abstaining, and that 12 members voted against section Roman Three, with two members abstaining.

Stepan Meets CKD Militia Unit, Discusses Work

LD2910232189 Prague Domestic Service
in Czech 1700 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Miroslav Stepan, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the City Party Committee in Prague, held a conversation with members of the People's Militia unit in the CKD Lokomotivka Sokolovo enterprise about topical questions of the party work. He also answered questions connected with the preparation of the 18th congress of the party and the city party conference and briefed them on the basic character of the draft of the new CPCZ statutes which will be submitted for discussing in the near future.

Kincl Interviewed on Secrecy Bill Amendments

AU0611151989 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 4 Nov 89 p 2

[Interview with Frantisek Kincl, CSSR interior minister, by Igor Sirota: "Protecting, But Not Concealing"—in Prague on 2 November]

[Text] Prague (From our own correspondent)—Specific facts, data, and other information are extremely important to every state. In our country these are subject to protection by state, economic, and official secrecy. This is certainly necessary and correct. However, there are instances when responsible employees, under the pretext of protecting secrets, do not give out information, close their doors to the mass information media, and conceal shortcomings in the work of organs and organizations. Economic reform and more widespread cooperation between our enterprises and their foreign partners require a change in approach.

At its meeting on Thursday [2 November] the Federal Government discussed the draft principles for a bill on protecting state, economic, and official secrets. We asked Frantisek Kincl, CSSR interior minister, for more details.

In recent years, development has been characterized by a gradual increase in the amount of restricted information and in the number of those who come into contact with it. In the case of state secrecy, this involves up to 100,000 persons; the number of those in possession of economic and official secrets is, approximately, double this figure.

[Sirota] A lot of something does not mean that it is good. In other words—will the large amount of restricted information not lead to everything and nothing in particular being protected?

[Kincl] As long as we proceed from crime statistics detailing criminal activities of espionage and endangering state, economic, and official secrets, we must say that the protection of these secrets is at the necessary level.

However, reality is more complicated. The very widespread range of restricted information, when people often do not understand the reason for concealing insignificant information, leads to careless manipulation of it. Sometimes organs and organizations have even understood the protection of state, economic, and official secrets as something unnecessary for them or even as the duty of the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

[Sirota] It would be too little to merely analyze the present situation. What have you already done for a change for the better?

[Kincl] We have reacted to the current undesirable situation by reevaluating the volume of data which form state, economic, and official secrets. The current legal amendment makes this possible. And the result? In cooperation with the other central organs, the amount of

secret data has been reduced by 30 percent. However, this is only the first step. On the whole, it is necessary to say that, in this regard, the system to date does not adapt itself quickly enough to the changes taking place in our society and in international relations.

[Sirota] The necessity of a new legal amendment on the protection of secrets proceeds from everything you have said. The government has approved the draft principles for the new bill. What are the main aims of the proposed amendments?

[Kincl] First of all, to consolidate the protection of state, economic, and official secrets. To establish conditions ensuring that a broader range of restricted information is not specified than that which corresponds to the character of protected interests. There is a proposal to further increase the role of the central organs in providing a guiding and controlling function in the sphere of state, economic, and official secrecy. At the same time, it is necessary to get rid of institutes that, from the point of view of protecting restricted information, do not bring the required results and which make great administrative demands. The proposed legal amendment also reacts to the new conditions and obligations resulting, in particular, from the final document of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting.

However, it is necessary to bear in mind that we are talking about the principles of a law that will be submitted to the CSSR Federal Assembly for further constitutional discussion.

[Sirota] Thank you for the interview.

Further on More Rigorous Customs Measures

AU0511204689 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 31 Oct 89 p 1

[Igor Sirota report: "Measures To Protect the Market; From a News Conference on CSSR Government's Session"]

[Text] Prague (from our correspondent)—A foreign tourist whose stay in Czechoslovakia does not exceed 1 day may take out of the country goods worth Kcs150 and after a visit lasting 2 days he may take out of the country goods worth Kcs300. At the same time, none of the articles being exported can be among the 45 items whose export is explicitly forbidden. For 33 items foreign tourists require export permission and must pay a fee amounting to 150 percent of the retail price.

Representatives of the customs administration, of the Ministry of Finance, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the Ministry of Interior, and of the state railroads provided information on these and other measures adopted by the CSSR Government to protect our domestic market at a news conference on Monday [30 October].

As Jiri Broz, general director of the Central Customs Administration, pointed out, in late August and early

September this year there was an unprecedented increase in the number of short-term visits from neighboring socialist states that had nothing in common with tourism. Their aim was to buy up goods and engage in illicit financial machinations which damage our internal market. This prompted the Government to adopt a set of customs and other measures, whose aim is to stabilize and protect the market and, at the same time, to give back to tourism its original mission.

As far as the customs measures are concerned, the main purpose of the decree of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of 25 October 1989, which will go into effect on 2 November, is to prevent excessive exports of goods in the case of 1-day and 2-day visits to the CSSR. In the case of longer stays, it is only possible to take out of the country permitted kinds of merchandise, worth up to 50 percent of the demonstrably allocated or exchanged Czechoslovak currency. Forbidden is the export of, for example, long-life meat products and specialties, condensed milk, spices, coffee, tea, baby and children's clothing, footwear, bicycles, sewing machines, cement, lime, some building materials, but also products imported from nonsocialist states and Yugoslavia. The list comprises 45 items. These temporary measures do not concern foreigners working in Czechoslovakia for an extended period of time.

In reply to RUDE PRAVO's question about the number of tourists coming from neighboring countries, Jan Vitkovsky, press secretary of the Central Customs Administration, said that in the 3 months between July and September 1989 alone, 35 million foreigners crossed Czechoslovakia's borders in both directions! The number of citizens crossing the Czechoslovak-Polish border alone increased by 3.8 million compared with last year and reached 8.8 million.

To limit speculation with korunas and other currencies, tourists from socialist countries will have to declare how many korunas they have taken with them or will exchange in Czechoslovakia. This should make it possible to check whether the amount of goods they export corresponds to the allocated resources. Frantisek Pavelka, CSSR deputy minister of finance, stressed that this is nothing unusual and that this approach is being routinely applied toward tourists from capitalist countries already.

Asked whether this whole situation could not be resolved by putting the exchange rate of the koruna against the zloty, the forint, and the ruble on a realistic footing, F. Pavelka replied that the necessary negotiations with the neighboring socialist countries should take place before the end of this year. A more realistic exchange rate would certainly help deal with the situation, but additional measures are still necessary.

These were discussed by Miloslav Konrad, chief of the Passport and Visa Administration of the Federal Ministry of Interior. At issue is consistent compliance with Law No. 68 of 1965, which foresees the expulsion of

foreigners, and a ban on their stay in the CSSR, in the event of breaches of the law. A total of 1,321 foreigners were expelled from Czechoslovakia in the first 9 months of this year, which is 400 more than in 1988 as a whole. Of this number, 54 were citizens of capitalist countries.

M. Konrad also said that the number of members of passport control divisions at the borders will increase to expedite border procedures. The same aim is pursued by steps that are being taken by the Czechoslovak State Railroads [CSD]. These concern the reinforcement of railroad links with neighboring countries. Journalists were briefed about them by Jaroslav Kocourek, deputy section chief at the CSD central directorate.

Josef Vostarek, chief of the federal administration of the Public Security Corps, spoke about the formation of special groups within the security force to deal with cases of law violation by foreign nationals.

As Marcel Jansen, deputy director of the press section at the Office of the CSSR Government Presidium, declared at the close of the news conference, we welcome all tourists interested in getting to know our country but not those who misuse their visit for speculation, fraud, criminal acts, and damage to our internal market.

New Customs Measures Defended

AU0511212489 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 1 Nov 89 p 2

["(ES)" and "(VV)"-signed article: "Support For Real Tourism"]

[Text] In Tuesday's [31 October] daily newspapers, readers had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the measures which the CSSR Government has adopted to protect our domestic market from speculative and bulk buying by visitors from Poland, Hungary, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia. On Tuesday evening Czechoslovak television broadcast a program in which its participants outlined the reasons that led to the adoption of more rigorous customs measures and a series of other matters associated with this.

Rostislav Chovanec, CSSR deputy minister of transportation and communication, Frantisek Pavelka, CSSR deputy finance minister, Jaroslav Ilchman, Czech Socialist Republic deputy minister of trade and tourism, Kazimir Nagy, Slovak Socialist Republic minister of trade and tourism, Jiri Broz, director general of the Central Customs Administration, and Bretislav Kulawiec, director of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs Consular Section, all participated in the program.

Martin Svehla, the program's host, first of all, commented on the similar measures adopted in mid November last year to protect our domestic market. He asked whether these measures were ineffective or whether they were insufficiently implemented. The response was that the measures had fulfilled their aim. They had helped to calm the market at the end of last year as well as during the first 6 months of this year.

However, during the first 6 months of this year, an increase in buying was recorded which had nothing in common with ordinary tourist buying but was, in fact, buying of a decidedly speculative nature. During the first 6 months of this year, the number of foreign visitors to Czechoslovakia increased by 20 percent, while the number of days spent in the country declined significantly. This means that, in essence, journeys were being undertaken for the purpose of making purchases in our country.

At the same time, the increase in the number of Polish tourists represents more than 200 percent as opposed to the same statistic for last year. During the same period, approximately 66 percent more tourists came from Yugoslavia and there was similar development in the number of tourists from the Soviet Union and the Republic of Hungary. These tourists had unquestionably traveled in order to make purchases. They are interested not only in buying up our goods but they also bring in their own goods. First and foremost, this activity is obvious among Polish tourists who sell their own goods in the CSSR, buy our goods with the korunas they have acquired in this way, and then, in turn, speculate in other countries with these goods. It is estimated that during the first nine months of this year, goods valued at Kcs4.6 billion have been exported from the Slovak Socialist Republic alone.

Buying is concentrated only in some areas, in particular, the border regions. This is borne out by the fact that the frequency of the visits was concentrated only on some border crossing points, first and foremost, Rusovce, Komarno, Petrovice, and Vysne Nemecke. As far as transit is concerned, difficult situations were sometimes recorded on our border crossing points with Austria—at Petržalka and in Mikulov.

In rail transportation, in comparison to last year, the number of tourists at some border crossing points has almost doubled. The greatest increase is at crossing points with the Polish People's Republic, primarily at Petrovice, where the situation reached its peak this September. Therefore, our Polish colleagues have adopted measures to ensure that trains are not overcrowded. Unfortunately, the situation has recently begun to be repeated.

Each state must proceed from its own economic situation and adopt such measures that correspond to its domestic economic situation. Similar measures are also applied in other socialist countries and even in some non-socialist countries. It is possible to characterize the whole affair as being one of the measures necessary to protect the Czechoslovak economy and the Czechoslovak citizen, measures that enable him to make his purchases on the domestic market.

One of the other questions was as follows—our citizens have referred to a very simple solution: Increasing the value of the koruna against the forint, the Polish zloty, and the ruble. Is it possible to proceed in this way?

The question of setting the rate of exchange between these currencies and the koruna is not a question for unilateral decision making. We are trying to utilize all the regulations and possibilities that the existing contracts provide for us. Jointly with the state bank, we are preparing to limit foreign tourists' potential for making purchases in our country, as well as limiting the allocations which some countries receive in order to make provision for their citizens. Beside this, we have organized talks at the finance minister level on the rates of exchange with the appropriate countries. Shortly, there should be a change to the rate of exchange with the Polish zloty. The situation is more complicated in the other cases. In the meantime, the Republic of Hungary does not consider it necessary to change the rate of exchange of the forint against the koruna. We have agreed with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria that a survey of price levels and the standard of services provided will be carried out; matters will be taken further on the basis of this.

The question is: Why did we not proceed in this way earlier?

Our public is only concentrating on the issues of the rate of exchange, but we have adopted a series of other radical measures. For example, this year, we have reduced the Soviet Union's official allotment of korunas that provides for its tourists to one third of what it received last year. We have further agreed that the bank must also officially provide each tourist, at the most, with the sum which equals one quarter of what he could get in 1988. For several years we have not increased the amount of korunas allotted to Poland. And if we acquire an active balance in noncommercial payments, we demand, in the majority of cases, that it be reimbursed with the import of consumer goods or in a structure that is beneficial to our economy. It is not true that we have not undertaken more energetic steps or that we are proceeding too slowly.

The essence of the current measures is that they establish principles for taking sanctions against purchases made during nontourist journeys. These are the journeys that have lost their touristic character and which, for the most part, last one or two days.

Besides the measures that have now been published, there are also other possible interventions. As far as activity at variance with tourism is concerned, a statute will be established on Czechoslovak territory which states that these tourists can be, in accordance with the law, extradited from our territory.

In reply to the question—whether a cooling down in relations between our states is not a threat in such cases—it was stated that, more than once, we have jointly demonstrated interest in the development of tourism. This indubitably involves becoming acquainted with the life, work, culture, science, and people of another country—and just this kind of interest in the development of mutual contacts is demonstrated in the

agreements that we have concluded with individual neighboring socialist countries.

The Czechoslovak public is being fully informed about the measures which have been adopted to protect the domestic market, but the measures have also been discussed with representatives from all the Warsaw Pact socialist countries. The measures are understood to be continuous and temporary. As soon as the causes which led to this situation disappear, these measures will, of course, be removed. I would like to give an example: The introduction of the sale of petrol to Hungarian citizens for vouchers. We have made it quite plain that as soon as the situation is normalized, especially in amending, and making more realistic, the rate of exchange between the forint and koruna, these measures will automatically become superfluous. We would not like to go the way, for example, that the Baltic republics in the Soviet Union have gone, where they have unequivocally said that individual tourists from the socialist countries can only visit once a year and that this must be by invitation and organized through Inturist. This seems to us to be just too exaggerated.

Health Hazard Check Exposes Violations

AU0611194689 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 3 Nov 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Inconsistent Approach to Health Protection"]

[Excerpts] Prague—This year the People's Control Committee of the CSR [Czech Socialist Republic] Government inspected 59 organizations and five CSR ministries to see how selected tasks concerning the protection of health at hazardous work places are being implemented. [passage omitted]

The controllers noted that in the past 3 years of the current 5-year plan, the aforementioned tasks were implemented insufficiently and their realization by the set deadlines is in jeopardy.

The causes must be sought, in particular, in the standard of outlining individual measures. The central bodies have "shifted" tasks onto subordinate organizations but have not bothered very much to monitor their fate. This fact, for example, is shown by the number of employees at hazardous work sites of the fourth category, that is, in places with greatest shortcomings, where—compared with 1985—their number rose by 2.2 percent to 117,442 employees. [passage omitted]

The CSR People's Control Committee ascertained a similar situation when checking noise protection. Formalism in this area is evidenced by the fact that the number of employees endangered by noise increased between 1986 and 1988 by 1.2 percent to 269,660 persons. The inspection also confirmed that projects, machinery, and equipment are often put into operation

which require an exemption from the chief CSR health officer, because they do not fulfill hygienic norms. [passage omitted]

Jan Vyhnalek, deputy chief controller of the CSR People's Control Committee, supplied this information to Prague journalists on Thursday [2 November].

Czech National Council Discusses Publishing Law

AU0511210289 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE
in Czech 27 Oct 89 p 4

[CTK report: "Czech National Council's Committees on New Draft Laws"]

[Excerpt] Members of the Constitutional-Legal Committee of the Czech National Council [CNR] discussed, among other things, a government draft amendment to the Federal Assembly's Publishing Law [zakon o periodickem tisku] in Prague yesterday [26 October]. It was substantiated by Z. Cermak, chairman of the Federal Press and Information Bureau [FUTI], who said that the positive trends in the present day political life and the process of democratization are being misused by some individuals and groups to asserting illegal political structures, the objective of which is to destabilize the socialist social order.

The FUTI currently has a list of more than 130 titles of domestic periodicals which are being published without registration. According to the explanatory report on the amendment of the law, almost half of them are published by the protagonists of Charter 77, of the Committee For the Defense of Unjustly Prosecuted, of the Independent Peace Association, of the Democratic Initiative, of the Movement For Civil Liberties, and others. They are attacking in them the political system and the socialist order in the CSSR. The printed matter is being disseminated through mail or by a network of distributors.

The amendment states that an organization that publishes and disseminates periodic publications without registration can be fined up to Kcs50,000, and a citizen who carries out this activity Kcs10,000. Z. Cermak stressed that the amendment respects the commitments the Czechoslovak state has assumed within the framework of the Helsinki process and the International Pact on Civic and Political Rights.

On this point Deputy J. Mecl noted that in his opinion the new legal amendment has an exclusively administrative character. He queried why matters concerning organizations affiliated in the National Front are regulated differently from those standing outside it. He said that political parties and organizations of the National Front should have a different legal regimen and stand outside legal regulation in respect to publishing periodic publications. Also, the amendment does not provide for and does not enshrine the possibility of appeal. Answering, the FUTI chairman noted that there are no problems with the registration of the National Front organizations' printed matter. A completely new publishing law, which

is being drafted, should bring fundamental changes in this legal norm. The deputies authorized J. Mecl, chairman of the CNR's Constitutional-Legal Committee, to work out a joint standpoint, which will be presented to the chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

M. Kymlicka, Czech minister of culture, substantiated to the deputies the government draft law of the CNR on publishing and disseminating non periodic publications. The reduction of administrative demandingness will shift the powers of granting authorization to publishing from the Ministry of Culture onto the regional national committees. In the future, the Czech Ministry of Culture will not be approving publishing houses' publishing plans, it will concentrate on conceptual and coordination activity only. The deputies recommended the Publishing Law to be approved. [passage omitted]

Deputies Dissatisfied With Pitra's Answers

AU0511205189 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 2 Nov 89 pp 1, 2

[Marie Koenigova, Karel Walter report: "On Socialist Legality; Meeting of the Czech National Council Ended"]

[Excerpts] Prague (from our correspondents)—The 16th meeting of the Czech National Council [CNR] ended in Prague yesterday. [passage omitted]

In the course of the 16th meeting, members of the Czech Socialist Republic Government responded to interpellations. Frantisek Pitra, premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, replied to the interpellations of deputies Cestmir Adam and Ladislav Dolezal. The first concerned the expeditious invitation of sculptors' and architects' tenders for a central memorial to the fighters and victims who fell or were murdered in the Czech nation's antifascist resistance struggle. The second described the punishment meted out to Lubos Kubik, former player of the Slavia Prague soccer team, for leaving the republic and his team as lenient. The deputies did not completely approve of either reply and the CNR will therefore return to both issues at one of its next meetings. [passage omitted]

SNR Approves Rules for Constitution Adoption

AU0611122189 Bratislava PRAVDA
in Slovak 1 Nov 89 p 1

[Frantisek Melis, CTK report: "Method of Adopting New Constitution Approved"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava—At its 16th meeting held yesterday, the Slovak National Council [SNR] discussed the proposal of a group of CSSR Federal Assembly deputies for the issuance of a constitutional law on the method of the adoption of the new CSSR, Czech Socialist Republic, and Slovak Socialist Republic Constitution. The meeting, which was opened and chaired by Anna Rybníkarova, deputy SNR chairwoman, was attended by

Pavel Hrivnak, candidate member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, members of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee Presidium, members of the Slovak Socialist Republic Government, and other guests.

The submitted draft was explained by Karol Laco, deputy to the CSSR Federal Assembly. Viliam Salgovic, member of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee Presidium and SNR chairman, acted as joint reporter for SNR committees.

Building up on the valid provisions of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation, the proposed draft of a constitutional law lays down the procedural rules to be applied in adopting the new constitution of the federation and the two republics. These rules are in accord with the principles of socialist federalism.

The proposed new constitutional law reinforces the powers of the national councils, which, as Viliam Salgovic pointed out, will for the first time in history receive constitutional powers. This means that the CSSR Federal Assembly will pass the new CSSR, Czech Socialist Republic, and Slovak Socialist Republic Constitution only after its approval by the Czech and Slovak National Councils. [passage omitted]

After a debate, the SNR passed a resolution, in which it gave its assent to the proposal of a group of CSSR Federal Assembly deputies for the issuance of a constitutional law on the method of the adoption of the new CSSR, Czech Socialist Republic, and Slovak Socialist Republic Constitution. [passage omitted]

SSR Government Notes Gypsies Shortcomings

AU0611212389 Bratislava PRAVDA
in Slovak 2 Nov 89 p 1

[CTK report: "The Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic Held a Meeting"]

[Excerpts] At its session yesterday [1 November], the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] discussed a report on the educational and cultural level of ethnic minorities in Slovakia.

It noted that prerequisites for a cultural and educational development of citizens of the Hungarian and Ukrainian nationalities have been created. [passage omitted] In the 1988-1989 school year a total of 89,675 students of Hungarian nationality have been enrolled in the primary and secondary schools in the SSR, of which number, 61,520 students have been learning in schools or classes in which Hungarian is the language of instruction. The government expressed appreciation for the active share of fellow citizens of the Hungarian and Ukrainian nationalities in the construction of our socialist fatherland and the realization of the party policy in the process

of economic and social restructuring. [passage omitted] It stressed the need to continue creating the necessary conditions for an all-round and integral development of ethnic minorities in Slovakia. At the same time, it adopted measures aimed at the further development of their cultural and educational level. [passage omitted]

The government also assessed developments regarding raising the cultural standards and social integration of the gypsy population in the SSR, of which there were

247,000 at the end of 1988 (4.7 percent of the total population). It noted that despite the endeavor of the national committees and economic and social organizations to comprehensively raise their living standard, it has not succeeded in reducing through education the high degree of antisocial activity of many of them, resolving their health problems, their housing standards, and—above all—in making them to join the work process. [passage omitted]

Thousands Demonstrate in Several Cities

In Leipzig

LD0611190389 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1837 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)—Several hundreds of thousands of Leipzig citizens and citizens from other areas joined together this evening in heavy rain for the largest demonstration in the city to date, according to eyewitness reports, for new, democratic conditions. Following traditional peace prayers in seven churches they assembled first in Karl Marx Square for a rally. They demanded on numerous banners "Free Elections," "Travel Law Without Restrictions," "An End to the Claim to Leadership!—Article 1 Constitutional Change!" and "Egon, you're at the helm, steer the correct course!"

Workers, deputies, and representatives of parties, state establishments, and "New Forum" spoke over loudspeakers.

Rally 'More Aggressive'

LD0611210289 Hamburg DPA in German
2005 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—Members of the "New Forum" formed a human chain in Leipzig, as last week, in front of the building of the State Security to protect it from excesses perpetrated by demonstrators. Many people positioned lighted candles at the edge of the building and shouted: "You are lazy bums," "Stasi in the factories," and "We earn your money."

The atmosphere was described as being more aggressive than at previous demonstrations. As soon as a speaker said he was a member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, he was immediately whistled down. Because of the heavy rain, only short speeches were made, in which the resignation of the Politburo and the government were called for.

50,000 in Karl-Marx-Stadt

LD0611201389 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1920 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ADN)—More than 50,000 people gathered this evening in a demonstration march through the center of Karl-Marx-Stadt.

During their march through the city center they demanded genuine and radical solutions to the problems that have arisen and criticized too much talk without action. There were repeated shouts for the "New Forum," for free elections, and for the government to step down.

Following the demonstration, which lasted for about 1 hour, a meeting took place in front of the Karl Marx monument. Mayor Dr Eberhard Langer, speaking to the inhabitants for the third time in a week, explained amid applause that he has included representatives of the

"New Forum" in local political duties, "without waiting for instructions from above." After vehement expressions of displeasure, Politburo member Siegfried Lorenz spoke. "The new awakening in the GDR is a result of the rallies. I am committed to a radical renewal of socialism, in which true democracy is as necessary as the air we breathe," he said.

Protests End 'Peacefully'

LD0611204689 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1957 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Leipzig (ADN)—Hundreds of thousands of citizens from Leipzig and other areas gathered this evening at Leipzig's Karl-Marx-Stadt for the largest demonstration yet. [passage omitted]

The Leipzig city deputy Bernhard Knupp (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) [SED], who addressed those assembled via loudspeakers, demanded that we no longer talk of what divides people but we together should seek paths to get out of the plight. That can only be achieved with new people in the party and state leadership. In this connection the deputy demanded the immediate resignation of the Politburo and the government.

Accompanied again and again by the cry "We are the people," a worker called for an end to the abuse of power. Trust can only be regained by a government directly elected by the people. "No one can hinder the people's will for democratization any more!" Another speaker demanded that the new travel law draft be withdrawn: "What use are travel concessions if you have a beggar's sack on your back?"

Struggling against expressions of displeasure, Dr Roland Woetzel, the newly elected first secretary of the SED area organization, tried to gain a hearing. He said that the small, tender seedling, which showed its first blossoms in Leipzig, should prosper further.

Amid applause from those assembled, Pastor Martin Kind, as spokesman for the "New Forum," called for this grouping, not yet officially recognized, to be legalized. A student member of a new initiative group advocated the democratic forms of petition for a referendum and referendum itself.

"All eyes are on Leipzig," said acting Mayor Guenter Haedrich. Much has been achieved by the citizens of the fair city. This commune must finally be granted the position it deserves in central decisions in Berlin.

After the rally, which was also attended by participants of the traditional peace prayers, this time held in seven churches, the procession of demonstrators formed on the ring around the historic city center. Representatives of the "New Forum" distributed leaflets calling for non-violence. At around 2030 the march broke up peacefully.

Dresden Demonstration

*LD0611200189 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1931 GMT 6 Nov 89*

[Text] Dresden (ADN)—Thousands of citizens in Dresden took part this evening, in spite of heavy rain, in the first officially approved demonstration in their home city.

Together with Hans Medrow, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Bezirk [area] Secretary, Mayor Wolfgang Berghofer, they are currently processing through the center to a rally at Fucik Square. They are carrying banners with demands which include: "Travel Legislation—Not Good Enough," "Free Elections Now," and "The People are Not Supplicants."

Speakers Address Rally

*LD0611223889 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 2143 GMT 6 Nov 89*

[Text] Dresden (ADN)—In spite of heavy rain, 70,000 Dresden citizens attended a rally this evening in front of the exhibition halls in Fucik Square. Officials from various parties, representatives of citizens groups, scientists, artists, and city councillors put forward their visions for the future of socialism in the GDR. Frank Neubert, representative of the "Group of 20," expressed the view, on behalf of 10 grass-roots democratic groups in Dresden, that the crisis of confidence between government and governed persisted and he called for irreversible decisions which would render impossible a restoration of the power and powerlessness ratio that has prevailed to date.

Mayor Wolfgang Berghofer brought to mind the fact that dialogue in Dresden, now GDR-wide, had been initiated as a reaction to demonstrations, and he put forward his position on present problems. This included the immediate resignation of the government, which was clearly speechless, and the convening of the People's Chamber to appraise the situation. Bernard Kumpan of the "New Forum" announced that they would have their own candidates at the next elections. "New Forum" is currently working on a statute for self-definition. The speakers were received with reactions ranging from tumultuous approval to vehement rejection.

Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk [area] Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] organization, characterized the dialogue set in motion as the largest democratic popular movement in the GDR to date. Ever more viable concepts and ideas should result from self-knowledge and comparison. He pointed to the offer from the SED bezirk organization, which had already submitted its proposals for public discussion. He would introduce to the upcoming SED Central Committee discussion all ideas and demands, both from workers and representatives of the other block parties as well as from citizens' groups.

A worker from the "Otto Buchwitz" high-voltage construction plant drew attention to the low effectiveness of

science and production. What is supposed to be sold in the shops, must first of all be produced by us, he said.

Thousands of rally participants took part beforehand in a demonstration through the center of Dresden lasting more than 1 hour. Hans Modrow and Wolfgang Berghofer joined the procession with the remark, "we are the people as well".

The event, based on an agreement between the City Council and the "Group of 20," which the "New Forum" had joined, was the first of its kind and will in the future offer the opportunity for free expression of opinion every Monday.

60,000 in Halle

*LD0611200889 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1935 GMT 6 Nov 89*

[Text] Halle (ADN)—In Halle on Monday evening, Mayor Dr Eckhardt Pratsch welcomed more than 60,000 citizens of the city and the surrounding bezirk [area] for more dialogue on the renewal of socialist society. After some thousands of residents had marched through the city center, members of the secretariat of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Bezirk Executive, the bezirk chairmen of the other parties and the city council came to the market square for a debate, which was very emotional and during which some personal remarks were made. Under such slogans as "We're Staying Here," "No Privileges for Officials" and "Dialogue is Good—Deeds are Better," political and economic changes in the GDR were demanded.

The demonstrators expressed vehement criticism of Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first bezirk secretary, and demanded his resignation. In his answer he espoused the policy of change and said that he sees these days as a lesson for life. Among the many citizens who asked questions and expressed views were a worker of the Leuna Combine, a teacher and a tradesman. There was much applause for a female doctor from Halle-West when she declared that she would never leave her patients and in addition would look after elderly patients in her spare time.

25,000 in Schwerin

*LD0611192489 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1852 GMT 6 Nov 89*

[Text] Schwerin (ADN)—Following a peace prayer on Monday in the bezirk town of Schwerin, a demonstration procession of around 25,000 citizens formed, who initially marched to the traditional rally venue, the Alter Garten.

Short speeches by representatives of the "New Forum" and of the Liberal Democratic Party initiated the peaceful march through the town center, during which participants carried candles and banners.

The demonstrators then spoke in support of the legalization of new movements, free elections, equality of the parties, and comprehensive reforms.

10,000 in Cottbus

LD061121189 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 2028 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Cottbus (ADN)—Tonight more than 10,000 citizens expressed their demands for swift social renewal, in heavy rain outside the municipal hall in Cottbus. They greeted the views expressed by people of varying professions, social origin, and political conviction, with applause and expressions of displeasure.

"We are not opposed to socialism, but to violence and tutelage," Bert Hanski of the "New Forum" initiative group said at the start. A party's claim to leadership should be subject to the acceptance of the people's decision, he said, objecting to Article 1 of the Constitution. The draft travel legislation met with violent protest from the participants, in particular with reference to time limits and approval procedure.

As a member of the party leadership, Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Area Secretary Werner Walde admitted failures in energy policy, which have had repercussions for the Cottbus Area. A new GDR energy concept is needed, to take into account environmental protection. [passage omitted]

As a reaction to evasive responses, more personnel changes within the SED were repeatedly demanded.

'Thousands' March in Magdeburg

LD0611210989 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 2045 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Magdeburg (ADN)—After the Monday prayers in the cathedral, thousands of Magdeburg citizens marched peacefully through the city center this evening to the Old Market. A huge crowd of people had already assembled there to talk with local politicians.

Cathedral Pastor Giseler Quast said that people in Magdeburg were finally ready to hold dialogue in large fora. "The cathedral remains a place for prayer, the street a place for dialogue." Referring to the 18,000 people who left the country over the weekend, Reinhart Krause of the "New Forum" expressed the hope that the GDR Government would grasp the people's outstretched hand.

City Councillor Dr Werner Nothe praised the Magdeburg Cathedral community's contribution to social renewal. Also present were Mayor Werner Herzig, representatives of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, the National Democratic Party of Germany, and the Christian Democratic Union of Germany, as well as other politicians.

Rostock Mayor Offers Dialogue to 'New Forum'

AU0711100589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 3 Nov 89 p 4

[ND/ADN report: "Rostock: Dialogue Offered"]

[Text] Rostock (ND/ADN)—On Thursday [2 November], Rostock Mayor Dr Henning Schleiff offered representatives of the temporary coordination circle of the "New Forum" the opportunity to present their points of view at municipal assemblies on 6 November. In a talk, Ernst Timm, first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, stressed that in the positions of the "New Forum" he can ascertain some starting points for constructive cooperation in the renewal of socialism in the GDR. On the same day, 20,000 citizens demonstrated in the city.

Commentary Criticizes U.S. Disarmament Stance

AU0611181789 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG
in German 2 Nov 89 p 5

[Golo Schmidt commentary: "Who Wants To Dupe Whom?"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the week, a little bit of progress has been made on the path of disarmament. On Tuesday [31 November] the Soviet Union withdrew the first of four remaining nuclear submarines of its Baltic Fleet from service. Two had already been liquidated over the past years, the other three will be scrapped by 1990, including their nuclear weapons.

What is making the Baltic Sea safer and constitutes an advance move to turn this sea—as Gorbachev recently admonished in Helsinki—into a nuclear-free zone, was immediately presented as an evil trick by Washington. The Pentagon thought to be able to immediately uncover the whole thing: The submarines in question are only old ones, anyway.

Let us assume that this is correct: Nevertheless, there remains the question of who wants to dupe whom. So far, Washington has always painstakingly counted old equipment, when it wanted to list the Soviet potential of threat. And, second, what is much more decisive and, basically, a simple truth, there is probably no difference in whether one is killed by an old weapon or by a new one.

In addition, Gorbachev gave assurances that the scrapped submarines and missiles will not be replaced. This is an attitude which certainly reflects a new way of thinking—even more, it reflects simple reason. However, some people overseas seem to be at war even with common sense.

'Satisfaction' With Gorbachev-Krenz Meeting

AU0711115589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 3 Nov 89 p 2

[Werner Micke commentary: "Satisfaction With the Great Topics and Every Nuance"]

[Text] At first it may appear contradictory that the following sentence can be found in a declaration: The friendship between the two parties and the citizens of the two countries should not be a friendship of slogans and declarations, but a friendship of mutually advantageous cooperation and support in the interest of the people. However, if the Soviet comrades had wanted to find an appropriate slogan for the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Egon Krenz in the building of the CPSU Central Committee on Wednesday [1 November], this sentence by the guest, quoted in the official communique on the meeting, would have suited well.

Cooperation—tested methods and the search for new effective approaches, joint efforts for a new quality of economic cooperation, direct relations between enterprises and facilities, joint research collectives, joint ventures, and personal relations between the citizens of the two countries were discussed. The objective of this cooperation is to increase the joint use of the potentials of the USSR and the GDR in order to achieve international top positions on a larger scale. For faster and better progress in the economic and scientific-technological fields is decisive for perestroika in the Soviet Union, socialist innovation here in the GDR, and for the life of the people here and there.

Support—in this context, Gorbachev's assurance that the Soviet Union stands firmly at the side of the GDR precisely in this period, which is not easy, is especially important for us. As is the trust in the Socialist Unity Party of Germany as a Marxist-Leninist party with rich traditions. And the conviction that our party and our people will be able to overcome difficulties that have arisen and to boldly implement the process of innovation. The perestroika experience that it is important to act with determination and initiative and not lag behind life is highly topical for us.

Every comrade, every friend of the Soviet Union in the GDR has reacted with satisfaction to the great topics and every nuance of this meeting, which equally shows the harmony between Berlin and Moscow and the firm alliance that has already been expressed in the first telephone conversation between Krenz and Gorbachev. Even if many Western journalists were probing for it at the well-attended press conference, there is no rift into which a wedge could be driven. Our parties agree: All power to the success of revolutionary restructuring in the two countries. And exploiting all the moral, intellectual, and material potential of socialism.

FRG's Press Views

AU0211161789 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network
in German 0605 GMT 2 Nov 89

[From the press review]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes: "At the meeting with the Soviet party chief, who has already braved the storm for 4 years, Egon Krenz, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], appeared to

be a real beginner. While Gorbachev gave him the paternal advice to make a "great analysis" at home and get rid of everything that is in his way, Krenz set specific limits in all directions. In Moscow, Krenz proved to be a man who had been correctly judged before he took office both within and outside the GDR. He sticks to the SED's claim to political leadership and, if necessary, defends himself in this claim in the spirit of the socialist constitution. He gave concrete reasons for the Berlin Wall, and said that travel between the two states in Germany cannot be compared with travel in other countries; he does not want to hear anything of German rapprochement, 'because there is nothing to be united.' However, how seriously can one take this?"

Concerning Krenz's statements on the Berlin Wall, BADISCHE ZEITUNG writes: "The only thing that was surprising was that he did not appear to share in the least the conviction that is popular in Moscow, namely that the planned introduction of unlimited freedom of travel would render the infamous wall completely superfluous. Only when listening very carefully to the reason Krenz gave for the construction of the wall at that time, could one realize that there is only one reason that still worries him today: The difference in the value of the currency of the two countries, particularly between the two parts of Berlin. Thus, if the wall were nothing but a financial and economic problem, Krenz's 'No' would not be as harsh as it sounded. It is still permitted to think about medium-term solutions," BADISCHE ZEITUNG of Freiburg concludes.

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG has the following view: "For Gorbachev it is also important that the GDR is not destabilized. By defending the wall and wanting to hear nothing of reunification, Krenz is more outspoken than Gorbachev, whose mind is occupied with even greater worries. Nevertheless, as far as their interests are concerned, the two officials are in agreement. How Krenz wants to resolve the contradiction between the demand for democracy and the state party's monopoly to power remains an unsolved question for the future, even after the SED head's visit to Moscow."

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG has the following view: "If anything had still been unclear, Egon Krenz made it clear in Moscow: The GDR's new leading figure will not accept a development similar to the one in Poland or Hungary. The SED only accepts phony pluralism with the help of the old bloc parties, but not an opposition that might endanger its leading role. For the present, Honecker's successor has obviously won Mikhail Gorbachev's support for his attitude, which might be flexible in detail, yet is basically intransigent. Although the SED's monopoly is to be preserved, the citizens are to be given more rights and freedoms to soothe unrest, and help the second German state regain more stability," NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG states.

BERLINER MORGENPOST writes: "It will certainly be interesting what results the SED Central Committee

session of 8-10 November will yield. In this context, Egon Krenz said in Moscow that a 'program of action' will be presented, with which the SED will address the entire population. What will it be? Still, Mikhail Gorbachev has raised considerable hopes. Incidentally, the communique on the meeting in the Kremlin contains the only real remarkable statement Egon Krenz made in Moscow. In that communique, he is quoted as saying that in the GDR, a 'revolutionary beginning' has been initiated. This would in fact give rise to certain hope, unless Krenz regards it as a 'tactical measure to maintain power.' This was an excerpt from BERLINER MORGENPOST.

Krolikowski Speaks on GOSR Anniversary

LD0611181889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Politburo member Werner Krolikowski has described the 72d anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution as a joint GDR-USSR holiday.

"We celebrate this in the firm determination of bringing to success the revolution reorganization begun in both countries, and to fully mobilize the moral, spiritual, and material potential of socialism," he said today at a function in Berlin, which was also attended by Chairman of the State Council and SED General Secretary Egon Krenz.

The forthcoming 10th session of the SED Central Committee, he continued, will discuss and decide upon an SED action plan for renewal measures. "We are confident," he said, "that the great majority of our people desire socialism and are prepared to support its reorganization with word and deed." The times demand that Communists—starting with the Central Committee and the Politburo—now in particular should strengthen the party to organize the process of renewal with political success.

Referring to international questions, the speaker said that the GDR still sees the Soviet Union as the main upholder of the struggle for peace. The Soviet Union's new approach to basic questions of international development is a decisive factor in introducing a change from confrontation to cooperation. The reduction of nuclear arsenals has begun, a peaceful resolution of military conflicts in various regions of the earth is being made possible. In Europe, the most dangerous military confrontation in the world has begun to be dismantled.

The GDR will continue to strive for common sense and perceptiveness in international relations, and for peace and security. Relations between the GDR and the FRG have a crucial place in this process. It is a shared commitment of both German states that never again should war emanate from German soil, but only peace. The GDR continues to advocate constructive relations with the FRG. However, the mutual acceptance of the

historical and internationally recognized territorial, socioeconomic, and political realities are a prerequisite for this.

Cooperation With USSR in Software Production

AU0411211589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 89 p 2

[ADN report: "More Efficient Cooperation With the Soviet Union Discussed"]

[Text] Moscow—The GDR and USSR want to test more efficient new forms of economic cooperation, such as direct relations between combines and production associations. This was stressed during talks between the minister of electrical engineering and electronics, Felix Meier, and Soviet counterparts, which ended on Tuesday [31 October]. The GDR official held talks with the minister of electrical equipment industry and the minister of communications equipment industry, Oleg Anfimov and Erlen Pervyshin; the head of the State Committee for Defense Industry, Boris Belousov; and the chairman of the State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science, Boris Tolstykh.

During the talks, initial information on the work of the joint enterprise "Zentron," which was established in Kalinin in March for the production of software, was exchanged, and the servicing of the computer technology supplied by the Robotron combine was discussed. Cooperation in science and technology on the basis of the government agreement, as well as the mutual supplies of deliveries for the 1991-95 period, particularly of telephone offices, optical products, optical fiber transmission technology, electronic data technology, and microelectronics equipment, were also discussed.

Soviet Shell Damages Houses in Thuringia

LD0111102189 Hamburg DPA in German 0913 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—A Soviet blank shell has caused serious damage to two houses in Muehlberg in Thuringia [Gotha Kreis (district)]. According to the Information Bureau West on Wednesday, quoting the THURINGISCHE LANDESZEITUNG, it was fired from the Soviet forces' Ohrdruf training ground. One part hit the roof of a house and damaged the neighboring building. No one was injured. A Soviet representative apologized for the incident and ordered an investigation.

People's Chamber Group Urges Recall

LD0611174789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Cultural League group in the People's Chamber met today and conveyed the following statement to ADN:

After comprehensive debate on the situation in the GDR, the renewal of socialism in our country and the

responsibility of the Cultural League group, agreement was reached on the following points:

1. According to Article 48 of the Constitution, the People's Chamber, as the supreme organ of state power, decides upon the basic questions of state policy. The renewal of socialism in our country is such a fundamental question. The Cultural League group therefore calls for the immediate convening of a People's Chamber meeting.

2. The Cultural League group is in favor of the recall of the chairman and the members of the Council of Ministers in accordance with Article 50 of the Constitution. It anticipates that the largest group, that of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, proposes a candidate as chairman of the Council of Ministers, in accordance with Article 79 of the Constitution. The new chairman of the Council of Ministers must submit a proposal to the People's Chamber on the composition of the Council of Ministers and a government statement on the policy of renewal.

3. The Cultural League group commissions the formation of an environment committee and a science committee within the People's Chamber.

4. In accordance with the role of the Cultural League as a political forum and representative body for GDR citizens interested or actively involved culturally, the Cultural League group is concerned above all with the following legislative initiatives: travel legislation; electoral legislation; a revised version of criminal law; greater possibilities of examining administrative decisions through law courts; legislation on the formation of a constitutional court of justice; legislation on associations; legislation on freedom of assembly; media legislation; legislation on education.

5. We demand examination of the sale of valuable assets abroad. The cultural league group therefore considers rigorous steps to be necessary, to ensure the constitutionally fixed position of the People's Chamber, its committees and deputies. The sovereignty of the people must be implemented in the work of the People's Chamber.

DPD Executive Seeks Recall of People's Chamber

LD0611181489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The Secretariat of the party executive of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany (DBD) today discussed the party's tasks in the GDR's social renewal. According to a published press communication on the results of the discussion, Party Chairman Dr Guenther Maleuda stated that the Secretariat, after discussing the present situation, spoke categorically in favor of recalling the People's Chamber. This has been a widespread demand for some days now, and one which has also been raised by the DBD group in the People's Chamber. The DBD thus also called upon the People's

Chamber Presidium to set fixed dates without delay for the next session of the highest people's representative body.

The DBD Party Executive Secretariat also reached agreement on the necessity of convening the Democratic Block to discuss the present situation and what measures need to be taken. [passage omitted]

Dresden SED Executive Wants 'New Leadership'

LD0711112589 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] The Dresden Area SED Executive expects from the 10th Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee session, which begins tomorrow, guarantees and assurances that the mistakes of the past will never again be repeated. The country needs a new leadership, one which wants and can purposefully lead a fundamental renewal of socialism. There has to be explanation of the causes of wrong decisions, and exposure of those responsible for them. In the view of the Dresden Party organization, socialism in the GDR must be oriented to the needs of the people, to real democracy and the conservation of the environment. Much has accumulated which placed a strain on people's lives and which has to be fundamentally changed. The document [as heard] is being discussed in the SED grass-roots organizations, work collectives, and among other parties and organizations, as well as citizens' groups.

'New Forum' Activist on Political Upheaval

AU0211123189 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 30 Oct 89 p 6

[Interview with Professor Jens Reich, one of the leading activists of the "New Forum" movement in the GDR, by Kazimierz Woycicki: "Considering the Question of German Unification is a Waste of Time"]

[Text] [Woycicki] What does the appointment of Egon Krenz really mean? Will it stop the demonstrations, or will the wave of protest continue?

[Reich] The move was quite logical, any other move would have been surprising. The reaction of society has been one of skepticism, but at the same time it has adopted a wait-and-see attitude. A lot of people are saying that the new leadership has to be given a chance.

[Woycicki] But does Krenz's character—judging by his pronouncements on China—give grounds for optimism? In his political career to date he has not sought to project the image of a liberal.

[Reich] Well, he has now changed jobs. Until recently he was responsible for security and internal affairs. Now, he has become an arbiter—the secretary general. It remains to be seen whether his views will change as a result of the change of post. The real sensation was not his appointment, but the dismissals of Gunther Mittag and Joachim Hermann, who were respectively responsible for the

economy and propaganda in the Politburo. This "economic note" surprised us completely, and we are now waiting to see what implications it will have.

[Woycicki] Does it mean the state economy will be curtailed?

[Reich] This question still remains unanswered. In the last 10 years Mittag supported the centrally directed economy, in which, however, the large industrial combines worked almost independently. It was a mixture of independent concerns and central planning. We have to wait and see whether there are any changes in the pipeline.

[Woycicki] Given this situation, what tactics will the opposition movement now be adopting?

[Reich] The opposition movement is very fragmented. I think, however, that all opposition groups will press for greater freedoms, namely, the freedom of the press, of expression, greater rights to travel, of assembly, and the right to demonstrate. We want society to leave the cage, the state's embracing protectiveness, where it has hitherto been firmly kept. Thus, there will be fewer postulates or structural, political, and economic demands for the time being, although no doubt we will get round to these things in due course.

[Woycicki] Owing to the current situation in the GDR, there has been more discussion of the question of German unification. The GDR opposition is stressing the identity of the GDR, but does such an identity really exist, or is it only a smokescreen that the party ideologues have created?

[Reich] One can talk about three types of identity of the thinking citizen in the GDR. First, there is the matter of German identity, second, there is the identity with an actual state that actually exists—about which we are presently talking—and finally, the third, the identity with the tradition that every German carries within himself, considering himself as either a native of Saxony, or Mecklenburg, or Brandenburg, and so forth. In Germany there is a very strong regional tradition. For many centuries there was no national German state, but a multitude of small states. This regional identity is still very strong today. Also, the larger German identity defines us all to some extent. Finally, within this mix, there is also the identity with the GDR that its citizens feel.

Contemplating the question of German unification as a political question is really a waste of time. The issue is just not current. Of course, one can secretly speculate on what will happen in 50 or so years, but at the present time all the opposition groupings are only thinking in terms of the GDR identity, and about the future of the GDR. When our conditions change, so that people will wish to remain here, then the question of the lack of a national identity will disappear. In those circumstances we shall have the normal, healthy feelings toward our own state, as for example the Austrians have toward their own state.

[Woycicki] Can you say a few more words about yourself?

[Reich] By education and training I am a doctor of medicine. After a few years of medical practice I began to specialize in microbiology and molecular genetics. My political activity is really a very recent thing. I have been active in church-linked peace and educational circles for a large number of years now. We were all interested in politics, and we had definite views, but we were in a kind of straitjacket. The "New Forum" was like a breaking storm that swept through us all. I do not think that I shall become a politician, and I ardently hope that further changes will happen peacefully. At long last in our country we are striving for self-determination, and the freedom for self-expression.

NEUE ZEIT Reports on New Party, Program

LD0711093689 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 0355 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—"The founding of a political party called 'Democratic Departure - Social, Ecological' was recently decided by a meeting of delegates in Berlin," the newspaper NEUE ZEIT reports in its Tuesday edition. The founding is to take place before May of next year, a press statement issued at the meeting says. The 'Democratic Departure' is striving, the statement goes on, to achieve intensive cooperation with other democratic movements and green-ecological groups and networks in the GDR.

Rostock lawyer Wolfgang Schnur was elected as chairman, NEUE ZEIT continues. In his view, he said, people's dealings with each other in a living democracy require a renunciation of the use of violence by those governed and those governing, the renunciation of the criminalization of actions intended to declare and implement political citizens' and human rights, and the renunciation of hostile rhetoric by all democratic forces in our society.

The criterion for the actions of democrats for the shaping of a socialist society must be the preservation of human rights, truth and freedom for cooperation in political democracy, speaking and listening, credibility and trust in programs and people, courage, level-headedness and modesty, decency, and respect for people with different political views, and the ruling out of any use of force to back up democratic demands.

Further on Talks in Berlin

LD0511185189 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1647 GMT 5 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—The second round of the Berlin Sunday discussions "Open Doors—Open Words" once again aroused the interest of thousands. In town hall chambers, the Congress Hall, colleges, clubs, cultural centers, and schools in various city boroughs, there were open disputes and differences of opinion, this time mainly about specific topics. [passage omitted]

A good hour before the scheduled start, the doors of the Red Town Hall opened up for interested citizens. From shortly before 1000 until about 1600 there were arguments, or more often clashes in the city deputies chamber and the Coat of Arms Hall, and ideas on democracy now and for everybody were developed. It was not only due to inadequate sound reproduction facilities that no agreement could be reached on many of the problems raised. Those talking with the citizens, for their part, "did not want to assuage people's concerns and dish up half-truths," said Mayor Erhard Krack.

Some of the audience tolerated this, showed understanding when answers were still unsatisfactory, while other speakers vehemently demanded the answers promised to them last weekend, on privileges and on public revelation of the hard currency available in the GDR, among other things.

In reply to accusations that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] had ignored the people and had not lived up to its "leading role," philosophy Professor Erich Hahn took the floor. There must be a fundamental reconsideration in the party of the nature of the execution of its role. He is against the withdrawal of his party from the government, because now the maximum work must be done by all. Taking up statements made at the demonstration on Saturday, it was stated that the SED cannot claim to have initiated the reforms itself.

There were calls for an independent commission of investigation into abuse of office and economic crimes. The case of Nennstiel, the former chairman of the Metalworkers' Trade Union, is only the tip of the iceberg, according to many speakers in the room. State Prosecutor Manfred Boese said that reports on investigations will be put forward shortly.

In the Congress Hall, SED members called for close reflection on the party statute. During a round of talks in the Yellow Room on "the renewal of the political system and the parties in the alliance", a very large number of speakers—workers, officials, representatives of parties and mass organizations, and creative artists—noted in bitter terms, sometimes heavy with emotion and also unobjectively, the huge self-importance of the leadership apparatus and their ignorant attitude toward the party members at the base. This has led to the immense, inestimable loss of confidence.

The controversial debate stretched from approval of the leading role of the SED to the demand to wrestle for this right, with a new concept of socialism, alongside other parties and organizations, until its full negation. Central Committee member Helmut Mueller, second secretary of the SED area executive, made an appeal to bear in mind "that over the past 4 decades, verifiable fundamental changes have been brought about in society, through the work of SED members in conjunction with the other social forces".

Taking up the suggestion of one SED member that a new Central Committee be elected as soon as possible and a

central control commission created to ensure constant examination of the Central Committee's work, Helmut Mueller advocated that the SED party congress be convened early.

Dresden SED Executive Wants 'New Leadership'

*LD0711112589 East Berlin Voice of GDR
Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 7 Nov 89*

[Text] The Dresden Area SED Executive expects from the 10th Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee session, which begins tomorrow, guarantees and assurances that the mistakes of the past will never again be repeated. The country needs a new leadership, one which wants and can purposefully lead a fundamental renewal of socialism. There has to be explanation of the causes of wrong decisions, and exposure of those responsible for them. In the view of the Dresden Party organization, socialism in the GDR must be oriented to the needs of the people, to real democracy and the conservation of the environment. Much has accumulated which placed a strain on people's lives and which has to be fundamentally changed. The document [as heard] is being discussed in the SED grass-roots organizations, work collectives, and among other parties and organizations, as well as citizens' groups.

Internal SED Paper Assesses 'New Forum'

*AU0211163789 Frankfurt/Main
FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 1 Nov 89
p 18*

["Those Who Express Support Must Know What They Are In For"]

[Text] For about 2 weeks, a paper from the party apparatus of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] has been circulating in the GDR which assesses the civil rights movements, particularly "New Forum." This paper (Information 1989/7, no. 261) is also playing a role in public discussions between party functionaries and GDR citizens, even though political development has already continued. We carry the text of the internal SED paper:

On 11 October, the SED Central Committee Politburo issued a statement, addressing the party and the people of the GDR. This statement stresses that the political will of our party to build a life with a secure future for everyone has become the conscious will of millions of working people in towns and the countryside over the 4 decades of the GDR's existence. Our republic has developed in this togetherness. This togetherness also is the decisive guarantee for mastering all problems that have emerged and newly emerge in the further shaping of our socialist society.

The party leadership called on all citizens to strengthen and to defend socialism, and to discuss all fundamental questions which have to be solved today and tomorrow, in a public, critical, and constructive discussion. All

expressions of opinions and proposals for an attractive socialism are in demand in the GDR.

For this creative dialogue we have all of the necessary forms and forums with the parties and mass organizations that are united in the GDR National Front and with the approximately 200 groups, associations, committees, leagues, and other democratic bodies. They have to be used even more comprehensively in order to find—based on political reason and civil responsibility—the answers with which we best serve the welfare of the people.

For some time external and internal antisocialist forces have been making intensive efforts to establish and legalize opposition groups and structures in the GDR. By violating the Constitution and the valid laws, for instance the decree on the founding and work of associations of 6 November 1975, several opposition associations of people were illegally formed. Those known are, among others, the "New Forum," the so-called collective movement "Democratic Awakening" ["Demokratischer Aufbruch"], the civil movement "Democracy Now," and the "Social Democratic Party." It is no coincidence that this is happening at the same time when influential imperialist forces slander socialism with a spiteful campaign against the GDR and spread doubts about its prospects. "New Forum" is supposed to play a central role; "New Forum" has illegally "constituted" itself in Berlin as well as in the districts of Leipzig, Halle, Gera, Karl-Marx-Stadt, and Frankfurt (Oder) and has so-called contact points and contact addresses in all other districts. The organizers of this "New Forum" are playing the game of the enemies of socialism. They have been able—proceeding from real problems and contradictions of our socialist development—to find open ears among many GDR citizens, including young people, and to cause confusion. It is necessary to distance oneself from those who want to eliminate socialism as a system. If they really were in favor of socialism and its further shaping, as they pretend, and thus, if they were honest, they could actively participate and change things within the wide range of democratic organizations of our country.

What are the real goals that are hidden behind their high-flown names and appellations?

In the so-called founding appeal "Start 89—New Forum," which has meanwhile been disseminated all over the republic by abusing church institutions, the antisocialist goals of its initiators are clearly visible. It is the declared intention of the more than 30 "founding members," among whom there are intellectuals, students, and priests—it is characteristic that there is only one single worker among them—to form a political platform for the entire GDR.

It is claimed that communication between state and society is deficient, the creative potentials of the society are paralyzed, and the solution of the existing local and global tasks is impaired. Offers of how actual existing

problems can be mastered through democratic cooperation are not made. On the contrary. The state is not given any opportunity to believe that those who make this appeal are loyal to the Constitution, as they insist. How should one understand, for instance, the call in the "founding appeal" for eliminating the state's monopoly of power. This slanders the socialist worker-peasant state in an intolerable manner. The dignity of deputies, working people in the state organs, and all of those citizens who support their state and work for the welfare of the people are injured. After all, we decisively owe it to the tireless, yes, sacrificial work of our country's judicial organs that the crime rate, relative to 100,000 inhabitants, is 10 times lower than in the FRG and that the GDR is one of the countries with the lowest crime rate in the world. In our country security and protection have become trademarks of the socialist feeling of life.

The development of the national economy according to plan and the steady economic growth as a basis of full employment, social security, and a rising standard of living is opposed by the demand for "turning away from uncurbed growth" and for "leeway for economic initiative." As the members of the "organization" have repeatedly stressed, also on other occasions, this calls into question socialist planned economy, which is based on social ownership of the most important producer goods, and advocates a "social market economy," that is, a capitalist profit economy.

At the same time, this is linked with the abolition of the leading role of the party, the formation of pluralist structures in the entire society, and other demands that are aimed at undermining the worker-peasant state.

It also cannot be a coincidence that the founding appeal calls for a "restructuring of society," but does not mention at all its socialist character. Yes, one looks in vain for the word socialism or socialist in this paper. Should we grant "freedom of the press" to such ideas?

The declared demands and the practical work of "New Forum" are in contradiction to the basic values and political bases of socialism in the GDR, as they are legally reflected in the Constitution, which was adopted by a referendum in 1968. This is the reason that "New Forum" was not admitted.

The antisocialist character of "New Forum" is also made clear by the fact that its organizers are acting in direct cooperation with leading representatives of the Bonn government, political parties, and the media of the FRG and West Berlin—as a foreign power. This is evidenced by the fact that even before the application for admission, dated 19 September 1989, was submitted to the Ministry of the Interior on 22 September 1989, on 13 September 1989 the founding appeal was already leaked to the bourgeois FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU. In addition, founding members, such as Baerbel Bohley and Rolf Henrich, gave interviews, partly via telephone, to various Western radio and television stations; the keynote of their actions was the intention to continue their

activities, regardless of the expected refusal by the state to admit the organization as an association.

Even more open in their antisocialist and counterrevolutionary programs and their anti-constitutional actions are such groups as the collective movement "Democratic Awakening" and the "Social Democratic Party," which was founded illegally—characteristically on 7 October, the 40th anniversary of the GDR. They understand a "restructured society" and a "renewed democratic republic" to mean:

- The "pluralization of forms of ownership";
- Giving up the "fiction of social ownership";
- "Founding new parties with conceptional alternatives";
- A "social market economy with a ban on monopoly";
- The abolition of the leading role of the SED with the justification of "abolishing the party's monopoly of power."

This is what their documents say.

These groups, which have every reason to avoid the public in the GDR and have, prudently, not applied for admission, are also working outside of law and order and are, therefore, illegal. Those who express support for them must know what they are in for.

Their initiators are—no wonder—promoted by Bonn politicians and media, are raised on a shield, and are loudly praised as "reformers." From there they get not only intellectual support but, at the same time, any necessary material and financial support. There is hardly one speech by leading representatives in the FRG and West Berlin in which these representatives do not loudly brag about the active promotion of such counterrevolutionary groups and their close contacts with them. It is certainly not a coincidence that 3 days before GDR National Day, Norbert Bluem, a Christian Democratic Union politician and an FRG minister, met with Parson Eppelmann of Berlin, who is one of the initiators of "Democratic Awakening," and held intensive talks with him. Social Democratic Party of Germany Chairman Vogel also told journalists in Bonn these days that there have been contacts with the "Social Democratic Party" in the GDR for quite some time, before its illegal founding, and that these contacts will be continued further. Interestingly enough, more than half of its founders were representatives of church circles. This certainly does not correspond to the traditions of the revolutionary workers' movement!

Every party organization and every comrade is now faced with the task of holding a dialogue, on the basis of the Politburo statement of 11 October 1989 and in preparing the 12th SED Congress, with representatives of all classes and strata—workers, cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia, artists, cultural workers, scientists, students, and citizens of all denominations—

on all questions which concern them about the further shaping of our socialist society. As a party of the workers class, we face up to any discussion. We talk to everyone in the firm conviction that socialism in our country is not up for disposition, neither today nor at any time. For this one needs convincing arguments—with our word and with exemplary deeds. We want to win everyone, because socialism needs everyone, has room for everyone, and gives prospects to everyone. This also requires patient discussion with people who think differently and with all of those who express doubts, skepticism, and reservations about the policy of the SED and its social concept.

In political work it is very important to distinguish between the enemies of socialism, which worked out the appeal for "New Forum," and those who have been led astray. The latter must be helped back to the right path and to separate themselves from the enemies of socialism. We clearly dissociate ourselves from everyone who—no matter under which flag—advocates an improvement of socialism through words, but in fact works for its abolition and abuses loyal, honest citizens for this purpose.

More than ever the following principle is valid: "Where there is a comrade, the party is struggling." In the tested, trusting cooperation of the comrades of our party with all citizens, we confidently tackle all tasks that we are facing. It still holds true: The workplace is our combat station for socialism and peace.

Bishop Forck Discusses Dialogue, Elections

AU0111124989 Hamburg DIE WELT in German
31 Oct 89 p 4

[Interview with Gottfried Forck, Protestant bishop of the Berlin-Brandenburg eastern region, by Hans-Ruediger Karutz in East Berlin "on the fringes of ceremonies marking the 450th anniversary of the reformation in Gethsemane Church: "Forck: Elections Must Offer an Alternative"]

[Text] DIE WELT: Do the talks with citizens over the weekend signal a change in the political climate in the GDR?

Forck: I think that these talks signal a relaxation, and I am happy that they have come about. I think that many things must be discussed and clarified in these talks. On the other hand, the question is of course what will really follow from this, and how it will be received and implemented—for instance, to what extent the people's demands will be taken into account in laws. It would also be possible to hold talks with the intention of "reassuring people," without anything being done.

DIE WELT: Are you concerned that this will happen?

Forck: Not directly; however, we cannot totally rule it out. We must be very much on our guard. I believe, for instance, that Mr Schabowski (Politburo member of the

Socialist Unity Party and East Berlin party chief) personally has an interest in holding such frank talks. On the other hand, I could imagine that others who did not face the dialogue last weekend think that it is nonsense.

I think that at this point we as the church must make sure that the talks are continued, that the things that concern us are discussed, and that conclusions are drawn.

DIE WELT: Does the church insist on its demand that an independent investigation commission be set up to deal with the brutal action of the police on 7-8 October?

Forck: In this respect we are in contact with the GDR prosecutor general. We think that the correct clarification of these events, as we see it, is only possible if we could call in two attorneys who would have to be picked by us, and two representatives of the churches—clergymen—as well as two experts to be picked by the prosecutor general.

If the matter were to be handled differently, I would be somewhat concerned—and I also said so in my letter to the State Council chairman—if minor offenses by the police were to be punished, without anybody asking who gave the operational order, and who ordered tough action?

DIE WELT: So you stick by your reproach that the police action against the demonstrators had been ordered earlier?

Forck: The many reports that I have read clearly reveal that there were certain similar ways of behaving. For instance, people had to stand in garages with their faces to the wall for a long time, in some cases up to 12 hours. I do not think that an individual policeman would do such a thing simply on his own account. There must have been some sort of instruction. In this respect, I think that we must know who gave it. Then it will possibly be necessary to draw personal conclusions.

DIE WELT: Is your concern that many things could remain unclarified also a result of the fact that your demand to the state has not yet been met, namely that the irregularities in the 7 May local elections finally be clarified?

Forck: I met with State Secretary Kurt Loeffler (responsible for church affairs) on Saturday [28 October]. He pledged that quite a number of talks will be held that the church had requested. These talks will be about environmental issues, such as dumping grounds for West Berlin waste. On this occasion, he broached my letter of 13 June about the local elections. He said that it had yet to be answered, and he had also clearly said so in talks with new State Council Chairman Krenz. Loeffler said that he assumed that I would get a reply.

I also think that a statement would be necessary on these events on 7 May, because certain changes to the election results were made on a certain level—possibly on a middle level. At least, I expect such a statement, and I hope that I will get it.

DIE WELT: What reply would satisfy you?

Forck: My main emphasis is this: The next elections—the People's Chamber elections in 1991—should offer a real opportunity to make a concrete decision; in other words, there should not just be a general list that people have to accept in general; people should be allowed to decide between alternatives, between several candidates.... It seems that the state has granted this in a number of statements, or has at least hinted at the possibility that it would grant this. As you know, a new election law will be drafted. I think that this is the most important thing.

DIE WELT: The people in the GDR continue to take to the streets. Could you imagine that the church will also eventually mediate here some day?

Forck: To begin with, I think that demonstrations can also be very easily accepted by the church, provided they are non-violent. In our "Four Urgent Requests" following 7-8 October, we as a church have called upon the state not to act against peaceful citizens, and have called upon the state organs to undertake to be peaceful themselves. On the other hand, we should perhaps discontinue the demonstrations that do not have a concrete goal.

DIE WELT: As a result of its persistent work for civil rights, can the church not take credit for the change in the GDR?

Forck: Certainly, we have contributed a major share in this respect. However, you must also say that the government has yielded as a result of the wave of refugees. We as a church have not supported it; on the contrary, we told the people: Stay here! Regarding the demonstrations, we must assume that many who have taken part are not members of the church.

Sindermann Receives Artists' Delegation

AU0611152589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Nov 89 p 3

[ADN/ND report: "Artists Delegation Received by People's Chamber President"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN/ND)—Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, met with a delegation of the Presidium of the Academy of Arts, headed by Professor Dr Manfred Wekwerth, for a talk on Wednesday [1 November]. In the course of it, he answered the letter from the academy which condemns excesses of the security forces from 7-8 October. According to the report by the People's Chamber press office, Horst Sindermann shares the signatories' concerns about the present political situation. He will support the proposal to invite representatives of the Academy and others for investigations. The public will be briefed on the deliberations, it was stated.

Justice Minister Heusinger Briefs Press

LD0211174889 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1254 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The revised version of the judiciary law and the code of criminal procedure as well as alteration and extension of the code of civil procedure are to be submitted to the Council of Ministers this year, probably in November, in order that they can be discussed afterward in the committees and the People's Chamber. This was announced by Justice Minister Dr Hans-Joachim Heusinger at a press conference in Berlin today.

The laws were part of the existing 1986-1990 legislative plan which provides for a total of 13 laws, 30 rulings, and 10 analyses of existing legislation. The numerous proposals which have been made everywhere in the past days must be examined according to their urgency in order to gradually review the necessary legal measures. The tasks to be tackled include: media and press law, redrafting the penal code, especially the second and eighth chapter of the special section, redrafting the electoral law, the law on events, extension of the judicial review of administrative decisions, and redrafting the law on petitions. [passage omitted]

Changes in Educational System Announced

AU0611200789 East Berlin Voice of GDR
Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Acting Education Minister Fuchs wants to discuss immediate measures in the sphere of education and training with the competent parliamentary committee this week. As he told the media in Berlin today, trained pedagogues from state organs, principals, and students should be used to ease the tense situation concerning cadres. The curriculums for civics are no longer binding. The basic courses in Marxism-Leninism and theory of education in advanced education have been suspended. Planned new regulations for examinations are to become effective only after a broad discussion as of the 1990-91 school year. Military education has been abolished. Assessment and censorship are inadmissible if ideological beliefs and convictions are involved, the education minister stressed. The school that is undergoing a renewal needs teachers whose creativity can develop free of patronizing attitudes.

Officials Answer Questions on Travel Law

AU0611201389 East Berlin Voice of GDR
Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] With listeners' forums, the radio today began a broad and controversial discussion of the draft travel law published today. Experts from the Interior Ministry and the Justice Ministry, as well as People's Chamber deputies answered questions, including questions concerning the reasons for rejection, which are formulated in too general a way, according to many listeners. Dr (?Christoph) from the Justice Ministry stated that he would

prefer such reasons to be mentioned explicitly. He rejected the term morals, mentioned in the draft because it is not suitable as a legal explanation for a rejection. He described as considerable progress the fact that no reason will have to be given for future trips. In general, the ministries do not want to abolish already existing rules. Finance Minister Hoefner was also invited to answer citizens' questions on the radio concerning foreign currency necessary for trips. However, he declined to participate in view of the complicated examinations into these problems that have not yet been concluded.

Readers' Letters Discuss Topical Problems

AU0311141289

[Editorial report] The GDR dailies NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and DER MORGEN on 31 October publish readers' letters on problems caused by the planned economy, insufficient supply of certain goods, the necessity of the performance principle, and other topical issues.

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on page 1, under the headline "Contradiction," carries a 300-word letter from Andree Wolf, a young worker in the VEB Stern-Radio Enterprise in Berlin. Wolf says that he and his colleagues produce outdated cassette recorders that do not sell any more, and that "the production of goods that do not meet the needs of the population must stop once and for all."

East Berlin DER MORGEN in German on page 5, under the headline "More Letters to DER MORGEN," carries seventeen readers' letters, totalling 3,500 words, calling for an improved supply of bread in the afternoon, "important changes in the economic sector," and "introduction of the performance principle." One reader believes that "there is no material incentive to satisfy all customers. I believe that this can be achieved only through competition and rethinking of the price policy and the consumer prices, so that these things take care of themselves!"

Another reader from Sebnitz states that "one must not beg for reform, but demand reform from those who are politically responsible."

A member of the National Democratic Party of Germany states that "after years of stagnation, during which several members have left us and resignation has become noticeable everywhere, we have been newly encouraged to support the new course with all our strength, and to vigorously tackle the problems we are facing."

Church Leader Speaks of Citizens' Dilemma

LD0611203589 Hamburg DPA in German
1956 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] [no dateline as received] Thousands of GDR citizens have taken part in the now-traditional prayers of intercession in East Berlin. In Gethsemane Church,

which was crowded with about 2,500 people, Superintendent Werner Kraetschell said that at the moment GDR citizens are being torn first one way, then another. Their hearts say: "Reunification," their heads say: "No, there must be two German states." Their hearts call for the destruction of the Wall, their minds say: "No, that would bring chaos." The "sleep of reason" is over, the dialogue of the rational has at last begun.

A statement by the Dresden branch of "New Forum" was read in the church, which demands that the People's Chamber order a referendum on Paragraph 1 of the GDR Constitution. This paragraph lays down the leading role of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. There were also demands for a change in the criminal law and for the legalization of "New Forum" and other opposition groups. It is not socialism in the GDR that is negotiable "but the method of its implementation."

The constitution of an independent commission of investigation to examine police actions on 7 and 8 October was also announced. Thus the commission is "exercising the constitutional rights to participation and the free forming of opinion." Its results are to be published in a final document. The commission will comprise representatives of the Academy of Arts, associations, democratic groups, churches, lawyers, doctors, and psychologists. The Academy of Arts will be represented by the writer, Christa Wolf, among others.

Control of State Security Ministry Demanded

AU0211191689 Mainz ZDF Television Network
in German 1800 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Markus Wolf, former head of the GDR intelligence service, advocates parliamentary control of the Ministry of State Security. In a discussion at Leipzig University, Wolf said that it is wrong to believe that this ministry is beyond the state and can be regarded independent of social developments.

State Security Ministry Admits Mistakes

AU0611203189 Mainz ZDF Television Network
in German 1800 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Colonel General Mittag, deputy minister of [East German] state security, has admitted mistakes and shortcomings on the part of his ministry. He also mentioned that officials exceeded their powers and he spoke of overreactions. There will be consequences for security officials who beat up demonstrators at the beginning of October, he announced. He also stressed that his ministry is not observing the people but cooperates with the citizens.

Lawyer Calls Draft Travel Law 'Half-Hearted'

AU0711095289 Vienna Domestic Service
in German 0600 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Werner Loew report]

[Excerpts] As has been reported, yesterday further mass rallies for economic and political reform were held in several cities of the GDR. [passage omitted]

The main topic for the GDR citizens was the draft of a new travel law, which was put forward for discussion yesterday. Within the GDR this draft law and the new travel regulations, which contain certain restrictions, are viewed more skeptically and matter of factly than by some initial reports by Western media. The GDR citizens' criticism was summarized by a GDR lawyer in a special program on GDR television;

[Begin recording of unnamed GDR lawyer] Quite frankly, having read this, I am very glad that it is still a draft, which can be changed in many details. Currently, I consider it to be half-hearted. What I had expected was a regulation under which passports are issued to all citizens with visas for all countries and West Berlin. I did not expect a 30-day limit, nor that a special application has to be made for each journey, which involves an incredible—in my opinion avoidable—administrative burden. I expected that specific limitations, which are certainly necessary, would be clearly formulated, and would not be summarized in Paragraph 6, Section 1, which is open to both a very wide and a very narrow interpretation.

Lawyers advocate a law that is transparent. Each citizen must know whether he is able to travel or whether it is impossible at a certain time for very specific reasons. This is the regulation that we would have expected. The current draft law does not meet these requirements, and we will submit many proposals. [end recording]

Pacts Signed With Polish Consumer Cooperative

AU0211181489 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 31 Oct 89 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Consumer Cooperatives Agree on Cooperation"]

[Text] Dr Heinz Fahrenkrog and Bogdan Augustyn, presidents of the consumer cooperatives of the GDR and Poland (SPOLEM), signed cooperation agreements in Cottbus on Monday [30 October]. Products valued at a total of approximately M50 million are planned to be exchanged in 1990. The exchange of trainees, skilled workers, and specialists, as well as days of German and Polish cuisine in restaurants are an expression of this cooperation.

Krenz Receives PPR Democratic Party Chairman

AU0611210789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 4-5 Nov 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Exchange of Views on Questions of Topical Development"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Friday afternoon [3 November] Egon Krenz received Jerzy Jozwiak,

chairman of the Polish Democratic Party Central Committee, for talks in the headquarters of the GDR State Council. The meeting was also attended by Manfred Gerlach.

The exchange of views, which was characterized by frankness and mutual understanding, focused on the topical developments in the two countries. In this connection, the GDR head of state assessed his visit to the People's Republic of Poland as an important contribution to further shaping the friendly relations with Poland, to solving the common tasks in safeguarding peace, and to a good, strong socialism. Referring to the change in the GDR's social development, which was initiated with the Ninth Session of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Egon Krenz stressed the need for close cooperation among all forces interested in the socialist prospects. The alliance of the parties and mass organizations that are united in the GDR National Front, will receive a completely new quality in this process. The Polish politician stressed the need for continuity and stability in the relations between the two countries, which are important for Europe.

Good Relations With Poland Viewed

AU0611213089 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 4-5 Nov 89 p 2

[Werner Micke editorial: "Policy of Good-Neighborliness in the Interest of the People"]

[Text] The most important concern of the young people with whom Egon Krenz met during his visit to Warsaw was that the youth exchange between the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland [PPR] should be continued. It will be continued. And cooperation between the socialist neighbors on both sides of the Oder and Neisse Rivers will also be continued in all other fields. This is the result of the talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, and Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

In Poland it was noted with satisfaction that the second trip abroad by the new man in the GDR had brought him to Warsaw; that he talked with the president, head of government, and the first secretary of the fraternal party there, and also with the chairman of the Citizens' Committee parliamentary group; and that he expressed a readiness for cooperation with all forces that are represented in the Polish Parliament. This visit, Jaruzelski said, is very important for bilateral relations, and also in terms of its international effects.

In the year in which half a century has passed since the attack on Poland by fascist Germany which started World War II, the supreme political representatives of the GDR and the PPR noted: The friendly relations are a historical achievement for both states and peoples, an important element of stability and peace in Europe. This is important, in particular in view of the increasing activities of revanchist and neo-Nazi circles in the West.

Egon Krenz explained the process of renewal in the GDR—his partners in the talks were very interested in this—and the GDR citizens' striving for reforms in the sense of more socialism and more democracy. One factor with Europe-wide dimensions is that in this connection the hosts stressed the common, all-national interest of all political forces in Poland, regardless of their ideological differences, in strengthening the GDR as a bulwark against any revanchist efforts.

The Oder-Neisse border was, is, and remains a border of friendship and peace, as was bindingly set down under international law in the Zgorzelec Agreement 38 years ago. This is not a question of developments. The alliance between the two socialist neighboring states is being further consolidated. Their cooperation for mutual benefit is being expanded. Both sides are interested in stable state relations, which are based on the interests of both partners and are aimed at raising concrete benefits for the people in both countries. And this includes—not least as an investment for the future—the vacation exchange which the young people of the two countries do not want to miss.

Romanian Air Defense Delegation Visits

AU0611180689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 3 Nov 89 p 2

[AND report: "Meeting With Officers"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the National People's Army Main Staff, had an exchange of opinions with a delegation of the Romanian Air Defense, headed by its chief, Colonel General Mircea Mocanu. According to the Defense Ministry, they focused on the responsibility of the air forces and air defense for the protection of peace and the deepening of the comradeship-in-arms between the two armies.

Economic Cooperation With CSSR Discussed

AU0311154289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 1 Nov 89 p 2

[Text] On Tuesday [31 October] in Berlin the deputy premiers of the GDR and the CSSR and co-chairmen of the joint economic committee, Horst Soelle and Jaromir Zak, discussed important national economic projects, which are being realized within the cooperation between the two countries. Among other things, they discussed the topics of olefin cooperation, specialization in chemical fiber production and microelectronics, flexible automation, as well as a performance increase in machine tool and textile machinery building. They also dealt with the demands of the customers in the two countries, which are not being fully met. This particularly applies to the supplies of spare parts for motor vehicles. In addition, they also discussed the preparations for the next committee session in December 1989.

CSU Document on Germany Policy Criticized

AU0311104789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 1 Nov 89 p 1

[Hajo Herbel commentary: "Standpoint: What is Open?"]

[Text] According to reports by FRG papers, the Christian Social Union [CSU] has presented another "document on Germany policy." This party, whose chairman Waigel conceded that "one must certainly give Krenz a chance"—this party dogmatically sticks to its old positions in the document mentioned: "Continued existence of the German Reich as a subject of international law." The German question continues to be "legally and politically open."

Thus, we are once more confronted with the old revanchist demands, which, as a matter of fact, have repeatedly been expressed quite openly by Waigel and others: restoration of the German Reich within the borders of 1937. It is not true that these people want to give Krenz a chance. They aim at an "annexation" and make claims on the Polish and USSR territories.

One can only state the following: It is not the German question that is open. It is the question as to when the FRG will finally wake up from its illusionary and revanchist dreams and face up to the fact that the GDR exists and is currently making efforts to improve and strengthen socialism, not to dismantle it.

Neubrandenburg SED Delegation Visits Kiel

AU0311153889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 1 Nov 89 p 5

[ADN report: "SED Delegation from Neubrandenburg in Kiel"]

[Text] Kiel (ADN)—On Tuesday [31 October] a delegation of the Neubrandenburg Bezirk leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], headed by First Secretary Johannes Chemnitzer, member of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Kiel at the invitation of the Land Executive Committee of the Schleswig-Holstein Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD]. In the evening, Chemnitzer had initial talks with SPD politicians, including Land Chairman Gerd Walter. In a talk to journalists, Johannes Chemnitzer stressed his hope that his visit to Schleswig-Holstein will continue relations on the basis of the document "The Conflict of Ideologies and Common Security."

Leaders' Public Appearances for 19-31 Oct

AU0311131689

[Editorial report] East Berlin dailies from 20 October to 1 November report the following public appearances of GDR leaders (sourceline in parentheses):

Politburo members Guenter Schabowski and Alfred Neumann held an exchange of views with working

people of the Berlin parent enterprise of the Oberspreewerke Cable Works on 23 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 89 p 1)

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Politburo member Gerhard Schuerer received the deputy chairman of the CSSR Government, Jaromir Zak, in Berlin on an unspecified date. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 89 pp 1,2)

Egon Krenz, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the GDR State Council, made a statement to NEUES DEUTSCHLAND after his meeting with workers in Berlin on 19 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Oct 89 p 1)

Egon Krenz attended a military ceremony in front of the State Council seat in Berlin on 24 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 89 p 2)

Egon Krenz assumed the chairmanship of a State Council session for the first time in Berlin on 24 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 89 p 2)

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Polish Health Minister Andrzej Kosiniak-Kamysz in Berlin on an unspecified date. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 89 p 1)

Willi Stoph gave an interview to GDR radio and television in Berlin on 26 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 89 pp 1,3)

Willi Stoph was presented with the Soviet "Order of the October Revolution" by USSR Ambassador Kochemasov in Berlin on 26 October. The ceremony was attended by Egon Krenz and "other Politburo members." (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 89 p 2)

Willi Stoph received Jana Synkova, Czech minister of education, youth, and physical training, in Berlin on 26 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 89 p 2)

Politburo member Hermann Axen received Jakov Lazarski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, in Berlin on 25 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 89 p 2)

Politburo member Hans-Joachim Boehme met with Eberhard Natho, church president of the Evangelical Regional Church of Anhalt in Halle on 23 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 89 p 2)

Hans-Joachim Boehme visited the working people of the Zekiwa State-Owned Enterprise in Zeitz on an unspecified date. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 89 p 3)

Hans-Joachim Boehme held a discussion with 20 architects and graphic artists in Halle on 28 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 89 p 2)

Politburo member Werner Eberlein attended a meeting of Magdeburg party activists in Magdeburg on 21 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Oct 89 pp 1,2)

Werner Eberlein visited the Fahlberg-List Chemical Works in Magdeburg on 30 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 89 p 1)

Politburo member Werner Jarowsky attended a reception given by Austrian Ambassador Wunderbaldinger on his country's National Day in Berlin on 26 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 89 p 2)

Army General Heinz Kessler, Politburo member and GDR defense minister, held an exchange of views with honorary secretaries of SED basic organizations from command organizations of the Defense Ministry in Berlin on 25 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 89 p 2)

Politburo member Werner Krolkowski attended a reception given by CSSR Ambassador Langer on the 71st anniversary of the founding of the independent Czechoslovak state in Berlin on 26 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 89 p 2)

Politburo member Siegfried Lorenz visited the Plamag Plauen Printing Machinery Works on 25 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 89 p 3)

Politburo member Guenter Schabowski visited the Mechanization Enterprise of the Berlin Construction Combine on 20 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Oct 89 p 3)

Guenter Schabowski attended the discussion at the kreis party aktiv session at Humboldt University in Berlin on 26 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Oct 89 p 4)

Guenter Schabowski met with West Berlin Mayor Momper in East Berlin on 29 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 89 pp 1,2)

Politburo member Gerhard Schuerer attended a reception given by Turkish Ambassador Mekik on his country's National Day in Berlin on 30 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 89 p 2)

Politburo member Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB (Free German Trade Union Federation) National Executive Council, discussed work-related problems with workers in the Bergmann-Borsig State-Owned Enterprise in Berlin on 20 October. (East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 23 Oct 89 p 1)

Politburo candidate member Gerhard Mueller visited workers, engineers, and managers in the Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction-Engine Works in Nordhausen on 25 October. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 89 p 2)

Leaders Send Soviet Counterparts GOSR Greeting

LD0611180789 Budapest MTI in English
1729 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Budapest, November 6 (MTI) On the 72nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the foundation of the Soviet state, Matyas Szuros, interim president of the Republic of Hungary, sent a telegram of greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev, president of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the council of Ministers of the Republic of Hungary, greeted in a telegram Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. Foreign Minister Gyula Horn sent a telegram of greetings to Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign minister of the Soviet Union.

To mark November 7, Rezso Nyers, president of the Hungarian Socialist Party, greeted in a telegram Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

USSR Ambassador Hosts Reception

LD0611211289 Budapest MTI
in English 2037 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Budapest, November 6 (MTI)—Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Hungary, gave a reception at the embassy on Monday on the occasion of the national day of his country, the 72nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The reception was attended by Matyas Szuros, interim president of the Republic of Hungary, Miklos Nemeth, prime minister, Istvan Fodor, acting speaker of Parliament, members of the government, representatives of the political parties and social organizations, and several senior representatives of Hungary's economic and scientific life.

Several leaders and members of the diplomatic corps in Budapest were also in attendance.

HSP's Vastagh on Relationship With USSR

LD0611214789 Budapest MTI in English
2058 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Budapest, November 6 (MTI)—It is our vital national interest that the Hungarian-Soviet relationship remains correct, balanced and stable. The Hungarian Socialist party [HSP] should be a guarantee for that, Pal Vastagh, member of the HSP Presidium, said at a political forum in Gyor on Monday. The forum was organized to mark the 72nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Mr Vastagh went on to say that the HSP inherited the reform endeavours of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party]. It does not provide advantages or high posts for anyone but offers debates and participation in the electoral race. The HSP expects that, in the referendum of November 26, its members and supporters will

vote in favour of electing the president of the Republic in another referendum on January 7.

Mr Vastagh said that in the small towns the landed property of the party should be handed over to the organs of self-government.

In conclusion of the forum, Sandor Elek, member of the provisional organizing committee of the HSP in Gyor-Sopron County, announced that the party conference of Gyor would be convened for November 17.

Hungarian Social Democratic Congress Begins

LD0311163389 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Excerpt] The Hungarian Social Democratic Party Congress began this morning. We now connect with Miklos Martin-Kovacs and Attila Miklos Nemeth, who report from the scene.

[Nemeth] Although we, like the delegates, came to the 38th congress of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party, we are reporting on the 36th. The delegates declared the two congresses held in 1948, and the resolutions thereof, to be null and void. Accordingly, they disassociated themselves from the exclusion resolutions of the Greater Budapest all-leadership session held in February 1947, as well as from the decisions of the March congress which promoted merging, and the June congress which declared the merger. Thus, today, it is at their 36th congress that the Hungarian Social Democrats are deciding on their future.

As for the contributors, Janos Erdoedi said they had given their party back its historical rights. Several people emphasized that through this, in the final analysis, they acted in the spirit of the intellectual legacy of Anna Kethly, the outstanding figure of the Hungarian Social Democratic movement, who first functioned at home, and later in exile. A photograph of the female politician was the sole, albeit modest, decoration in the hall. She was the one who in the 1970's worked out, abroad, the social democratic alternative, on whose basis her followers formulated their objective. I quote: We social democrats want to build a new Hungary that really is part of Europe, a part of the Europe which, during its development, was able to combine an effective economy with human dignity, competition with solidarity, freedom with equality.

The morning passed in the spirit of remembering the past. Tibor Baranyai professed faith in favor of continuing the over-a-century-long traditions of social democracy when he said that the movement always politicized for the people and together with the people. It was based on human-focused moral viewpoints. The representatives of social democracy never sought power, said the speaker, who welcomed the guests who had come to the congress, including the USSR and FRG ambassadors in Hungary. As for the future, he said that the party's goal is to create well-being in freedom, and

social democracy is really the sole, genuine alternative to dictatorship. The congress is also important so that, prior to free elections, friends and enemies alike can learn the intentions of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party.

A contribution was made by Andor Boelcsfoeldi, an outstanding figure of the social democrats in exile, who informed the people here at home about the activity of the party functioning abroad. He, too, recalled Anna Kethly, mentioning that even at UN forums she tried to represent the interests of the Hungarian social democrats.

Janos Korompay called attention to the internal disputes of the past months that had harmed the party, which was functioning again, and he expressed his hope for successful creation of unity at this gathering.

On behalf of Socialist Internationale, Henrik Schubert greeted the congress, and then the details of the 3-day program were decided. [passage omitted]

Further on Congress Beginning

*LD0311220989 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1830 GMT 3 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] Six hundred fifty delegates representing 15,500 Social Democratic Party members began their congress in Budapest today at the Builders' Headquarters. [passage omitted]

Janos Korompai called on the delegates for unity, and referred to the fact that without the arguments, the Hungarian Social Democratic Party could perhaps have been the largest party in the country today.

Altar Toth spoke in the afternoon session about the party's image today. In his opinion there is no great contrast between true socialists and social democrats, but he distanced himself from the communists. He averred that the future belongs not solely to private farms, so not every communal farm needs to be wound up. As to what should become of the land, what the reform of property should be like, his opinion is that the villages and those living there should decide this.

Janos Grad and many others emphasized that they do not want social upheaval; they proclaim the tactic of continual change and small steps. The experimental plan economy is not needed any more. We are following the example of the European countries who enjoy well-being. He opposed unrestrained privatization, and called for the issuing of shares in state enterprises in such a way that Hungarian citizens should primarily receive a proportion in the form of small shares.

The party political speeches were followed by internal politics. Pal Benyo pointed out that the one-party power system fell apart within a relatively short space of time because it was not an organic part of the nation's traditions. Today, the Hungarian Republic is a parliamentary democracy, and the government is answerable to Parliament even if many people raise doubts about its

legitimacy. The most important guarantee of a peaceful transition is if the national roundtable talks are continued with the involvement of the government and the Parliament. The other key factor is the awareness of property, developing through the reform of property, as soon as possible, to which the Social Democrats, as a real party of the workers, have to educate those who work.

Istvan Gasko presented a report on the roundtable talks, and said that an agreement must be reached at the further rounds of talks on the time of the National Assembly elections. These could take place, in his opinion, in the second half of March.

Gyorgy D. Markus, as the representative of the center, said in his turn that in Hungary the endeavors must be for an effective capitalist economy, but that the Social Democrats, in the opposition between work and capital, must stand by the small people. As a left-wing people's party, their must natural allies must be the trade unions. Steps should be large, but considered.

One of the speakers of the modern wing, Gyorgy Fischer, was of a similar opinion. He urged that the party should make a break with the legacy of the party of the red-hammered man, which naturally it can still accept, as the past. Let the Social Democratic Party be the party of the red rose, the Hungarian sister party of the social democratic parties which are running the modest West European societies which are enjoying well-being.

Ruttner, Followers Leave Party

*LD0411133889 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1100 GMT 4 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Lawyer Gyorgy Ruttner announced a few minutes ago at the Social Democratic Party's 36th Congress that he was leaving the movement. Attila Nemeth-Miklos and Miklos Martin-Kovacs report.

[Reporter, not identified] That which many people were expecting has happened. That is, the group led by Gyorgy Ruttner has walked out of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party's congress. The majority of them belong to the Workshop Group [Muehelyi Csoport], which is comprised mainly of members of the intelligentsia. The majority of the territorial cells do not accept its existence. Denying precisely this, the program distributed yesterday by Gyorgy Ruttner drew attention to how many invitations he had received from the cells to visit settlements in the country in the near future.

However, the journalists here in the chamber received a hand written invitation in English inviting them to a briefing on the formation of a new Social Democratic Party, the day after tomorrow. That place is the one to which Ruttner and the others have now gone.

Prior to this, two members of the mandate-examining committee resigned amidst a loud debate of interruptions.

Amidst such circumstances, nobody paid much attention to the fact that the foreign political debate opened this

morning. Anna Petrsevics emphasized in her report that the Social Democratic Party must show that it is the one that can earmark the steps which lead to the creation of an independent Hungary.

After the departure of Ruttner and his followers, Karsten Voigt called on those who had left the chamber to return. The member of the German Social Democratic Party Executive, who is representing the Socialist Internationale here, referred to the fact that there have always been minority opinions within the social democratic parties, but the original aim of the struggle against poverty and for liberty has always kept social democracy together, and preserved it. [passage omitted]

New Party 'Founding Session'

LD0411141489 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1100 GMT 4 Nov 89

[Report on the "founding session" of the "Independent Social Democratic Party" consisting of 60-65 delegates who have left the Hungarian Social Democratic Party movement]

[Text] We now go over to our radio car. Andras Domany reports.

[Domany] Those who are here say they are the Independent Social Democratic Party. The founding session is now underway, to which around 60-65 delegates have come from another location which is to be found a few houses down. Among them are, if I am correct, four members of the hitherto 21-member National Party leadership.

Their main objection against the matters going on there [at the Hungarian Social Democratic Party congress] is partly political. They say that a Social Democratic Party can only be left-wing, but the atmosphere there is slipping toward the right wing in the sense of a bourgeois, liberation direction. They consider this intolerable. They consider the working strata's representation to be insufficient and feel that they are the ones who will be able to find a path to the working strata. In addition, they do not find acceptable the impatient style which offends others and which they consider to be dominant there. They also find the mandates to be unclear and feel the election of delegates, according to those present, is not in order.

So, the first founding session of an Independent Social Democratic Party is underway here, with these approximately 60 to 65 participants. Naturally they have many doubts as to what they will be able to achieve, but in any case, they feel that they are right, that they represent real social democracy, and that they will begin to operate in the spirit of this, on the basis of what they decide here at this meeting.

This is all I can report from here.

Ruttner on Reasons for Leaving

LD0411214789 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1500 GMT 4 Nov 89

[Interview with Gyorgy Ruttner, representing the Independent Social Democratic Party, by "our correspondent" on 4 November, place not given—recorded; from the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] [Correspondent] Many people will say that you caused a party split [within the Social Democrats] and it is also clear that only a minority of the delegates came away with you. It also is a fact that although you very sharply distance yourselves from communism, accusations are spreading among those who remained behind that the entire action, properly speaking, is an action of the Hungarian Socialist Party [HSP]. What do you think of all this?

[Ruttner] It is not so. There simply is concern here, it was concern which gave rise to the measure—concern for social democratic values. Obviously, there will be some whose own self-interest is disturbed by this. Obviously, there will be some who are displeased by this. And obviously, there will be some who carry out their usual activity of addressing accusations, because of this.

This split was caused by the fact that there are values, and if they are lacking I cannot take part in all political movement. Thus, it was not the split which was the objective here, but it simply was a matter of my not considering a party which wants to be a rightwing part to be social democratic. I do not consider a party which wants to be ultraconservative, ultraliberal, one which wants to be more rightwing than the rightwing parties, to be social democratic. My view is that the responsibility of a politician is not to be swept along with the currents and to try to seek out the people's mood and follow it. I feel that the responsibility of a politician is to lead. he should try to lead according to his belief and ideas. If he is able to align behind himself people who join or who agree with him, he should lead them—but this can only be on a voluntary basis.

[Correspondent] Are you able to conceive of an—what is now called—Independent Social Democratic Party, which is more unequivocally leftwing, but at the same time saliently differs from communism, indeed from the HSP which exists as the successor of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party?

[Ruttner] At the moment we do not call it anything, because whether or not this other party is formed, and what we shall call it, will be decided later. For the time being, I have called my comrades here for a discussion. As for the number of people who left with me, I am very pleased that so many people consider themselves to be comrades of mine—yet I would have left even if I had been doing so alone.

At present, it is strange that there is a left-wing movement in this country which has nothing to do with the communists, which has nothing to do with communism, and which vigorously distances itself from it. However,

this does not mean that such a movement might not be necessary and that such a movement might not have a role in current Hungarian political life. However, someone has to struggle to achieve such a movement.

MTI Details Congress, Split

LD0411220489 Budapest MTI in English
2012 GMT 4 Nov 89

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI)—The 36th congress of the Social Democratic Party [SDP] of Hungary resumed session in Budapest on November 4 in order to define the domestic and foreign policy of the party. Before the report on the foreign relations of the party and its international negotiations, the delegates held a commemoration of November 4, 1956.

In a report, Anna Petrasevics outlined the domestic and foreign policy of the party. She said, among other things, that the current international situation provided a good opportunity for the renewal of Hungary. The Social Democratic Party expects support from the opposition, and is also willing to cooperate with all the democratic particles of the power structure. The system of relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Hungary should be transformed in terms of the fundamental norms of international law. The SDP is not willing to enter a political gamble and start chanting "Russians, Go Home." An immediate and violent change in the European status quo is not in the interest of the West either. Needless to say, this does not mean that the ideal of a neutral and independent Hungary should be abandoned.

Ms Petrasevics also called for a change of strategies in the field of foreign economy, including the radical transformation of relations within the CMEA. It is the SDP that will lead Hungary into the fold of the socialist Europe of the nineties, therefore the party should expand its foreign political orientation, as well as the range of its domestic political allies.

Then the floor was demanded by Gyorgy Ruttner, who has recently held talks with several leaders of the Socialist International on behalf of the SDP. He said that, at present, Hungary needed an authentic Left Wing. He rejected Communism, but he also renounced animosity against former HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] members. He announced his resignation from the party, brought about by internal power struggles, personal conflicts, impatience and attacks against his person. Yet, he emphasized that it is only the party he wanted to withdraw from, and not the social democratic ideals. Then, he called on the delegates who accept the party manifesto he drafted to follow suit and form another social democratic party.

About 60 delegates joined Gyorgy Ruttner to found the Independent Social Democratic Party. They pointed out that their mission was to socially unite national objectives with modern social democracy.

The delegates to the Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Hungary held a closed session between the afternoon and the late hours on Saturday. They dealt with questions concerning party ethics. They passed a resolution stating that Dr Gyorgy Ruttner and his followers, who had withdrawn from the party, caused only a temporary disturbance in the work of the congress, not, however, a split. The withdrawal of this group upholding different political principles assists the political purification of the party. A number of delegates feel Ruttner and his associates wanted to draw the SDP under communist control.

The delegates listened to the report of the mandate Control Committee and the National Control Committee.

The 36th congress of the SDP is to resume session on Sunday morning with a plenary session, which will pass a decision on the party manifesto and appoint the leadership.

ISDP Debates Manifesto, Rules

LD0511174189 Budapest MTI in English
1619 GMT 5 Nov 89

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI)—The Independent Social Democratic Party [ISDP] resumed session on November 5 with a debate on its draft manifesto and organizational rules. The delegates who had withdrawn from the SDP at its 36th congress had already held the founding session of the Independent Social Democratic Party on November 4. The founding document was signed by 33 persons—all former delegates to the HSDP [Hungarian Social Democratic Party] Congress. It defines the party's line as aimed at bringing about a welfare democracy in the wake of the failed communist attempts. They want to fight for a combination of objectives, such as the multi-party system, the freedom of ownership and the recognition of work.

They stated their intention to form a left-wing party which would embrace workers and professionals, old age pensioners, small entrepreneurs and peasants. They stated that in the field of economy, they upheld the principle of competition and performance, and in the social sphere, that of solidarity and common responsibility.

The ISDP set itself the historical task of uniting national objectives with the values of modern social democracy. It maintains that socialism means a democratic power structure and efficient market economy, national cultural endeavours and the preservation of humanistic values. It makes a stand for pluralistic democracy, a system of mixed ownership, the equality of ownership forms and free enterprise.

The ISDP also declared that it did not wish, for the time being, to apply for normative state subsidy or to press for admission into the Socialist International.

3d Day Congress Reported

LD0511224189 Budapest MTI in English
1736 GMT 5 Nov 89

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI)—The 36th Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Hungary, [HSDP] with the participation of 630 delegates, resumed session on Sunday morning with introducing the individuals nominated for posts in the leadership of the party. (The Saturday night closed session approved the party's organizational rules.) The congress was addressed by the vice president of the Polish Socialist Party, a Finnish MP and the European representative of the Dalai Lama. The deputy head of the socialist faction of the Austrian parliament—who is also deputy speaker of the Council of Europe Parliament—conveyed the greetings of Franz Vranitzky.

The congress continued with a plenary session. A party official Sandor Bacskai said the reorganized HSDP had become the strongest party of the country in the course of the past few months. Those who tried to give a picture of the party as if it had a lot of internal conflicts and disputes wanted to weaken its ranks. The HSDP welcomes every decent citizen into its ranks who wishes to work for social democracy. The party cannot, however, provide shelter for the people who are responsible for the current situation of the country. He proposed that the congress should demand compensation for the assets taken from the Social Democratic Party. After the congress, the party should prepare for the parliamentary and local elections, Mr Bacskai said.

The congress passed a resolution on the party's intention to be member of the Socialist International as the single Hungarian representative of social democratic values.

During the afternoon hours, the congress discussed the relationship between the HSDP and the trade unions. The speakers said the HSDP wished to enter into a strong alliance with the trade unions. The HSDP can become a genuinely left-wing party provided the membership of the trade unions also see the Social Democrats as representing their interests.

The delegates stressed that it was crucial how their future relations with the workers developed. They deemed it important that trade unions should get acquainted with the party manifesto and a committee should be set up to maintain relations.

A delegate of the Estonian Socialist Party, now in emigration, addressed the congress and voiced his hope that his party would soon be able to officially invite the Hungarian Social Democrats to their country.

The delegates passed a position that the party should make a stand against the policy of Nicolae Ceausescu. They stated the Hungarian Social Democrats were shocked by the things going on in Czechoslovakia. It is a moral duty of the party to do its best to help Czechoslovak forces fighting for human freedom rights and

democracy. The party expects the Czechoslovak Government to observe international human rights contracts it had also signed, as well as the constitution of the country.

According to the position passed by the congress with a great majority on the question of the November 26 referendum, the HSDP will take an active part in the campaign for the referendum. It calls on its members and the whole Hungarian nation to turn out at the voting and give positive replies to the four questions put by the Alliance of Free Democrats. These are whether the president of the Republic should be elected only after the free parliamentary elections, if the party organizations should leave places of employment, the dissolution of the workers' militia, and the statement of assets of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and its successor. In the question of the workers' militia and the operation of parties at workplaces, the people should reinforce and make Parliament's decision irreversible. The HSDP also says that the successors to the ruling party should also provide a statement of their assets. The position states that the presidential elections should be held only after the parliamentary elections.

Kitzinger Head of ISDP

LD0511214189 Budapest MTI in English
1941 GMT 5 Nov 89

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI)—Ferenc Kitzinger has been appointed executive president of the Independent Social Democratic Party. A seven-member operative committee has also been elected.

Petrasevics Appointed HSDP Head

LD0511224489 Budapest MTI in English
2128 GMT 5 Nov 89

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI)—The 36th Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Hungary drew to an end after long debates on Sunday. Anna Petrasevics, 35, economist, was appointed president of the party. The honorary president is Andor Bolcsfoldy, who lives in Stockholm.

Dr Anna Petrasevics had been an executive head of the party in charge of interparty and international relations. She considers herself a political successor to Anna Kethly. She thinks that the party needed is one which undertakes liberal economic policy, trade union movement and social responsibility. The congress passed a decision that the party manifesto should be discussed in January, until then the draft manifesto will be finalized with the local organizations.

HSDP Leaders Talk to Press

LD0611210189 Budapest MTI in English
1831 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Budapest, November 6 (MTI)—After its successful congress, a stronger Social Democratic Party will

start in the electoral race, Anna Petrasevics, the new president of the Social Democratic Party of Hungary [SDPH], told the press on Monday [6 November]. The news conference was also attended by the eight members of the Presidium: Otto Angyal, Tibor Baranyai, Sandor Bacskai, Pal Benyo, Endre Borbely, Gyorgy Fischer, Istvan Gasko, and Janos Korompai. Beside them, the congress elected a 31-member board and a 102-strong National Council.

Ms Petrasevics said that the three-day congress attained its aim of devising the party's political line through clarifying debates. The delegates approved the party rules and the draft political manifesto, which will be finalized in a national party conference next January.

The SDPH set the chief political aims of establishing a system of bourgeois democratic institutions and organizing civil society, Ms Petrasevics said.

The Presidium members stressed that the SDPH would concentrate on the 1995 elections since it did not wish to risk its political future and credit by taking part in government in the supposed economic crisis of the 1990s.

London Daily on Split

PM0611163689 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
in English 6 Nov 89 p 13

[Tom Mulligan dispatch: "Squabble Disrupts Hungarian Party"]

[Text] Budapest—The opposition Social Democrats in Hungary held their first congress for 42 years at the weekend—and promptly fell out.

A small faction among the 400 delegates accused the leadership of being too "Rightist".

Mr Gyorgy Ruttner dramatically walked out of the congress with 35 followers and proclaimed the foundation of an independent party.

But the majority who stayed behind oppose Mr Ruttner and regard him as tainted by his past in the defunct Communist party. Many of those who walked out later rejoined the main congress.

Miss Anna Petrasevics, a leading figure in the party, admitted being one of the "Rightists". She said: It's a stupid label, and it comes from those who still want to collaborate with the existing institutions and personalities of a feudal Communist system that is now in ruins.

"Hungary has never been though a bourgeois, democratic transition. Social democracy is the enrichment and perfection of civil democracy: a mixed economy, with private ownership and democratic institutions."

She added: "We represent the competitive, liberal tradition, but we also stand for a strong, well-organised trade union movement and a comprehensive welfare system for those who fall by the wayside."

The Social Democratic party, which re-formed in January, now has about 12,000 members. Its traditional pre-war strength in the trade union movement could now be revived, but it would take some time.

If the Social Democrats could win votes in this area away from the Socialists, however, and stand alongside the Free Democrats liberal opposition group in next spring's general elections, they would have a good chance of becoming an important coalition power.

Miss Petrasevics continued, however: "Groups like the Democratic Forum will never lead us back into Europe with their peculiar brand of Chauvinism. We are not prepared to form a coalition with them, or the Socialist party for that matter. We need a complete modernisation of all our institutions."

The Social Democrats' last genuine congress took place in 1947. After a rigged election defeat in 1947, the party leader, Arpad Szakasits, and his secretary Pal, Schiffer, led the Social Democrats into a merger with the Communists which finished social democracy as a political movement.

Their ministers, gradually forced out of Parliament, endured a harsh fate. A Justice Minister, Istvan Ries, was arrested and beaten to death in prison, and the veteran Social Democrat, Anna Kethly, was jailed for seven years in 1949 and then forced into exile.

Conflict Over Kohl's Upcoming Visit Continues

Papers Debate St. Anne's Visit

LD0211150189 Warsaw PAP in English
1230 GMT 2 Nov 89

["Chancellor and St. Anne"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 2—Under this headline the GAZETA WYBORCZA Solidarity paper today contributes its voice to an ongoing controversy over Chancellor Kohl's possible participation in a German-language mass on St. Anne's hill in lower Silesia:

"TRYBUNA LUDU terms it as scandal and asks: How can one make a concession like this? This is an untimely indignation. The programme of Kohl's visit to Poland is not yet final. The hysteric tone of the commentary in TRYBUNA LUDU arouses concern. Can we, using this language, come to agreement with the Germans as regards the programme of the visit?

"German politicians should not forget in any moment that what counts in relations between our nations are not only facts but also emotions which after all are a certain fact, too. Neither side should feel it made a concession against its will, forced by unfavourable circumstances or by its own weakness.

"I think it is first of all Germans who should keep this in mind. We, Poles, must display some more distance. The fate of our country will not be decided on St. Anne's hill. We have entirely different battles to wage today in which Germans, just like other neighbours, can be our allies provided they have this sensitivity which in the German language is called *fingerspitzengefuehl*."

Program Outlined

LD0211044589 Warsaw PAP in English
0115 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 2—In an interview for the TRYBUNA LUDU PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] daily today head of the Council of Ministers Jacek Ambroziak presented the programme of FRG's Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Poland.

Programme of Visit

Ambroziak said that "besides traditional flower laying at the tomb of unknown soldier, at the monuments to ghetto heroes and to Warsaw heroes (nike) as well as at a German grave from World War II, the two-day visit to Warsaw on November 9 and 10 will be the first of all devoted to talks at the highest level: with the president, the premier and to meetings with such personalities of Poland's public life as Cardinal Jozef Glemp and Lech Walesa. That part of the visit will end in adoption by the heads of both government's of a joint declaration of essential significance for further development of relations and in signing by appropriate ministers of ten

accords and bilateral agreements which refer to all important spheres of cooperation between Poland and the FRG.

Next the chancellor and his entourage will go to Krakow. A visit to the former Nazi concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau will be the main point of the programme in the south of Poland.

On Sunday, November 12, the delegation will arrive in Czestochowa. Envisaged is the chancellor's participation in a mass in the convent at Jasna Gora there and sightseeing of the place.

In the two last days of the chancellor's stay in Poland (November 13, 14) he will visit Lublin as the authorities of the Catholic University of Lublin want to grant to the chancellor the title of the honorary doctor and he will conclude his programme in Warsaw. It is to include meetings with the speakers of both parliamentary houses and further talks with Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki. The chancellor is also to meet with Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski. On the last day envisaged is also wreath laying at the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

A joint press conference of the heads of both governments is planned at the end of the visit.

It was wrong, Ambroziak noticed, that before the programme of Helmut Kohl's visit to Poland was finally agreed upon, one of the wishes of the West German side had been submitted to the public discussion. It concerns the chancellor's wish to participate in a Sunday mass at St. Anne's Mountain (southern Poland) celebrated in German. We consider the idea to include a visit at St. Anne's Mountain in the chancellor's programme as not too good, Ambroziak stated adding that he hoped FRG would understand our objections.

Agreements

Q.: Mr Pzson granted an interview for the "DIE WELT" daily. One gets the impression that while gaining little or nothing at all in his talks with Teltschik, he made considerable concessions to the FRG. It gives the impression of selling out of Polish interests. Please, present your stand on the issue.

A.: The impression is absolutely wrong. There are no grounds for such a statement.

The package agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries comprehensively formulates the issues essential for further development of relations.

The economic and financial settlements within the package are of particular importance for Poland. They open up a way for normalization of cooperation in that sphere and ensure assistance for the process of reforms and changes vital for us, Ambroziak stated.

Plenipotentiaries of the government heads also agreed upon solutions of some issues which for a long time have been given rise to conflicts in our relations.

Let me recall that the FRG has regularly spoken of the so-called German minority in Poland. In the recent years it refrained from legal relations in connection with a controversial question of names. It also asked us to give consent to commemorate places of German resistance movement during World War Two and to make possible to take care of German graves in Poland, coming also from that period.

Settlements concerning these issues made by the plenipotentiaries correspond with the spirit of today and new stage of development of the process of reconciliation between Poles and Germans.

Common Declaration

A joint statement univocally refers to the 1970 treaty and says that the inviolability of borders, respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all countries in Europe in the current borders is a fundamental condition of peace. As we know, in the legal interpretation in the FRG the recognition of the Odra and Nysa border has been approached to in a different way than it has been here. In particular in the FRG there are numerous official acts referring to an unclear image of "Germany in the 1937 borders." We do not accept such an attitude as it is incompatible with decisions of 4 superpowers, and with the FRG consent to the new border in the 1970 treaty.

I hope that during his visit Chancellor Kohl will express an unequivocal stance on this issue, especially in the interest of real normalization of relations between the two countries, and in the interest of peace, unity and European solidarity, Ambroziak said.

Cancellation of German Mass Noted

AU0611123889 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU
in Polish 3 Nov 89 pp 1,5

[Report by Daniel Lulinski, TRYBUNA LUDU's Bonn correspondent: "Kohl Will Not Visit St. Anne's Hill"]

[Text] On Thursday evening, Bonn announced unofficially that Chancellor Kohl was abandoning his unfortunate intention to visit St. Anne's Hill, where he was scheduled to attend a German mass on 12 November. He gave up after 1 week of criticism by Poland and the FRG.

When I started to write this report on Thursday, at 1700 hours, there was still heavy criticism from journalists and politicians, especially from the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and "Greens," calling on the chancellor to reconsider visiting St. Anne's Hill and, in fact, to delete it from the program of his first official visit to Poland.

An even greater reason to not make the visit was the criticism voiced within the Polish coalition government. Bonn was interested to learn that Teltschick, the chancellor's personal plenipotentiary for talks with Poland, suddenly flew to Warsaw on Thursday afternoon in order to dispel the innuendoes attached to the program

of the visit. In an interview given to the Cologne radio station WDR before his departure for Warsaw, Teltschick said that he "considered it possible" that Kohl would change his mind about visiting St. Anne's Hill. However, official circles surrounding the Chancellery were unable to separate a German-language or Polish-German bilingual mass on St. Anne's Hill from a planned meeting with the chancellor by representatives of the "German minority," who said that they intend to meet with the chancellor at this very place, about which the press has already been writing for 1 week.

In a special statement issued on 2 November, SPD chairman Vogel said: "Apart from being threatened by debates on the subject of Poland's western border, the chancellor's visit to Poland, which we wish success, is now also threatened by the misunderstandings surrounding the chancellor's intention to visit St. Anne's Hill. It would be a good idea for the chancellor to give up this idea, which all of the political forces of Poland have criticized. It would be catastrophic if another Bitburg were to occur (in May 1985, Chancellor Kohl talked President Reagan into paying a joint visit to Bitburg, where soldiers of criminal SS units were buried). What is needed now is sensitivity, not a desire to preserve one's prestige," said Vogel.

In the above-mentioned interview for WDR, Horst Teltschick spoke of the dilemmas which Kohl's visit to St. Anne's Hill might create. He said: "The controversy surrounding this issue shows how far away we are from a rapprochement between our peoples." Teltschick wondered if "certain forces hostile to the present Polish Government would want to create additional obstacles to this government. The WDR reporter asked Teltschick: "Unless I am mistaken, Skubiszewski, the Polish foreign minister, himself said that the chancellor's plan to visit St. Anne's Hill was unfortunate. The Polish Government clearly opposes the idea." Teltschick's reply to this was: "Yes. We were not too happy about Minister Skubiszewski's remarks about this visit. The details had not even been agreed on, and yet here he is making a public statement about it. Such a public outpouring has turned this visit into a difficult political problem. However, problems are there for us to solve them." Teltschick did not rule out the possibility that the chancellor might find a "different solution" to the controversial problem.

More on German Mass Controversy

AU0611131289 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU
in Polish 4-5 Nov 89 pp 1,9

[Report by Daniel Lulinski, TRYBUNA LUDU's Bonn correspondent: "Krzyzowa Instead of St. Anne's Hill"]

[Text] At a news conference on Friday afternoon, FRG Government spokesman Klein said that the "German-language mass" on St. Anne's Hill, which the chancellor was supposed to have attended, will be replaced by a "German-Polish" mass in Krzyzowa, Lower Silesia, on 12 November, attended by both government chiefs, Helmut Kohl and Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

This service will also be attended by representatives of the "German minority." The mass itself will be celebrated by Alfons Nossol, bishop of Opole. Bonn attaches great political importance to this liturgical event, treating it as a gesture of reconciliation with the Poles.

Why Krzyzowa? Because a "Krzyzowa circle" of intellectual opponents to Hitler met in this place, on the estate of the Prussian aristocrat Von Moltke, in the 1940's. FRG historians call those who attended these irregular meetings "representatives of a different Germany" and even the forebears of a future German-Polish accord, though it is difficult to deduce that from what the members of the "Krzyzowa circle" said and wrote.

Minister Klein said that on 20 July, A. Nossol, bishop of Opole, invited Chancellor Kohl to attend a "German mass" on St. Anne's Hill. However, he admitted for the first time that the bishop has asked Kohl to disregard the invitation because of the outcry among Polish public opinion. Nevertheless, the FRG Government insisted until 3 November that Bishop Nossol's invitation was still valid.

People in Bonn are wondering how these representatives of the "German minority" meant to attend the German-Polish mass in Krzyzowa will be chosen, and how the FRG Government would avoid an informal meeting between the chancellor and members of the "German minority" who have told the FRG press and television many times that they resent the Odra-Nysa border and their Polish neighbors. For example, on 3 November, DIE WELT carried statements by leaders of the "German minority" in Gogolin, who said that Upper Silesia is not Polish territory, but German.

Five days before the start of the chancellor's visit to Poland (it has taken 2 years to prepare,) the FRG Government spokesman was still unable to present its program. He also said that Chancellor Kohl and Premier Mazowiecki had spoken to each other over the telephone on Friday, and that they intended to continue such contacts until next week.

Mazowiecki Views Warsaw Treaty

AU0611204289 Mainz ZDF Television Network
in German 1800 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Following his telephone conversation with Chancellor Kohl this morning on details of the schedule of the chancellor's visit to Poland, Prime Minister Mazowiecki answered questions from German journalists in Warsaw. During the talk with the journalists, the prime minister stated that the differing interpretations of the 1970 Warsaw Treaty is a problem for Poland. It is true that the recognition of the Oder-Neisse border is mentioned twice in the joint statement that will be signed by Chancellor Kohl and himself on Friday [10 November], but the Poles wished that the treaty should be interpreted more clearly, as a final decision on Poland's Western

border, he pointed out. The statement will also include a passage on the inviolability of the existing borders in Europe, which is a precondition for peace.

Prime Minister Mazowiecki also stressed that the Polish Government, within the framework of the observance of human rights, would like to make it possible for all ethnic groups to preserve their culture and their language. This also includes the German minority. However, Poland does not want to give preferential treatment to one ethnic group or another. He asked for understanding that the minorities issue is a complicated problem in Poland.

Mazowiecki-Kohl Conversation

LD0711013589 Warsaw PAP in English
2351 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Bonn, Nov. 6—The West German DPA agency reports that Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki said at a meeting with West German journalists here today that he had another phone call with Chancellor Helmut Kohl earlier today to fix the last details of the chancellor's upcoming visit to Poland.

Mazowiecki said the conversation was chiefly about the new item in the Chancellor's agenda, the participation in a mass at Krzyzowa in Lower Silesia and about "some questions relating to the joint statement," DPA reports.

The prime minister said in his opinion the Chancellor's visit would serve reconciliation and bring about a breakthrough in mutual relations. Referring to the participation in a solemn mass at Krzyzowa, he said that the Chancellor had expressed his desire to make it a symbol of peace. "I share this point of view," DPA quotes Mazowiecki as saying.

Szczypiorski on Visit

AU0711134589 Vienna DER STANDARD
in German 7 Nov 89 p 4

[Jacqueline Thalberg report: "Kohl Brings DM10 Billion for Poland"]

[Text] Vienna—FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who will pay a visit to Poland starting Thursday [9 November], will "bring" DM10 billion, namely DM3.7 billion for rescheduling of debts (which has partly already taken place—the editors), DM3.9 billion for war compensation, and DM2.4 billion for individual compensation for work in German labor camps during World War II. This was stated by Polish writer and Senator Andrzej Szczypiorski ("The Beautiful Mrs Seidenman") in Vienna, referring to a "paper" made available to him.

On Sunday evening [5 November] during a private discussion at the invitation of Science Minister Erhard Busek, Szczypiorski said that Kohl's visit should have the character of a real change, but he, Szczypiorski, is

skeptical: The FRG would then have no right to set conditions. Japan has so far invested more in Poland than the FRG.

Furthermore, Kohl knows little about history and geography, the writer said acidly: As regards the German minority in Poland (whose number is far lower than the one given by the FRG), the chancellor always speaks of an "ethnic" minority. This does not sound very good to Polish ears and reminds one of "Arian, blood-and-soil."

Then Szczypiorski said on other topics:

- Parties: "The Communist Party, this trade union of those in power, no longer exists. Its funeral will take place in January 1990 at a party congress." In the opposition United Peasants Party there is a political crisis, a split is imminent. Solidarity is "much more than a trade union" and, in the long run, it contains the "seeds for the establishment of various parties."
- President Jaruzelski: He supports Premier Mazowiecki and knows "that the Communist Party has finished its historical role."
- Economy: "We experience the painful birth of the free market. And, for the first time in history, there is a free market without goods, without money, without capitalists. But it is Poland's only way."
- Costs of the free market: Unemployment for 3 to 3 and 1/2 million Poles. "I predict regional unemployment, in particular in Upper Silesia. We have to develop the service sector."
- Price increases: "The Poles are a patient people. We (the government) have such a large loan of belief and trust that I am really afraid of it."
- German reunification: "A historical necessity, but it does not depend on the German people."
- German-Polish border: "It will be recognized. I am rather afraid of a loving embrace by the Germans than of a danger to our territories."
- Soviet Union: "Gorbachev is like the sorcerer's apprentice: The initiated processes cannot be reversed anymore." One must not "overstrain" the USSR now—for instance the Lithuanians should "not demand" their independence "too forcefully."

Skubiszewski Arrives in Austria, Begins Talks

Opening Talks

LD0611232189 Warsaw PAP in English
2026 GMT 6 Nov 89

[By PAP Correspondent Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Vienna, Nov 6—On Monday [6 November], the first working day of his official visit to Austria, Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski joined Austria's Foreign Minister Alois Mock in opening the

debates of the first Polish-Austrian "round table" organized by the Polish Institute of International Affairs and the Austrian International Affairs Society.

Plenary Talks

Plenary talks, presided over by both ministers, began at the Austrian Foreign Ministry at 10:00 hrs.

After talks Ministers Mock and Skubiszewski signed an agreement between the governments of the two countries on the implementation, in the years 1990-92, of the 1972 agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation. Next, the two took part in a press conference.

Speaking about the course and results of the talks, Minister Mock said that in the coming weeks Austria will increase the value of its food aid for Poland from 22 million to 40 million schillings. She will be also ready to increase its aid if the group of 24 states members of the OECD will undertake a decision on this issue.

Head of the Austrian diplomacy informed journalists that in result of talks with Minister Skubiszewski, Polish minister of Finance Leszek Balcerowicz will visit Vienna soon to discuss with his Austrian counterpart Ferdinand Lacina problems of the conversion of Polish debt towards Austria in the frame lines of the Paris club.

Referring to the issues of European security, discussed with Minister Skubiszewski, Minister Mock stressed that head of the Polish diplomacy laid considerable stress on Poland's voice in favour of further development of the Warsaw Treaty towards a defensive alliance. I got the impression that Poland due to her geopolitical position fully takes into consideration security needs of her neighbours, said Minister Mock.

Mock also said that he discussed with Minister Skubiszewski possibilities of converting Poland's debt towards Austria, guaranteed by the State Kontrollbank, into ownership shares of Polish enterprises.

Spokesman for the Austrian Foreign Ministry informed PAP that Minister Mock conveyed to Minister Skubiszewski two memoranda on Austrian economic ventures in Poland, offering, among others, the installation, in cooperation with Polish firms, by Austrian company Siemens-Austria of a digital telephone system and certain projects of the state concern Voestalpine. Minister Skubiszewski invited Minister Mock to pay a visit to Poland in 1990. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Minister Skubiszewski's Conference

In view of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's prospective visit to Poland, newsmen participating in Minister, Skubiszewski's press conference focused on German matters.

Asked to assess prospects of a reunification of Germany, Skubiszewski warned against confusing the question of German unity with the question of its borders.

If the two parts of Germany wanted to reunite, "this would have to be done within existing borders. There is no other possibility. One should say this with all clarity and it would be good if all competent politicians understood this," Skubiszewski said.

Poland—Minister Skubiszewski continued—"respects the German nation's right to self-determination," but this is not the only factor. The second one consists in "respecting the responsibility of the four victorious powers for Germany as a whole." Germany cannot reunite without the consent of the four powers but these powers "are not enthusiastic—to put it mildly" over such possibility.

The third factor which should be taken into consideration is the fact that emergence of any "new power in Central Europe would today be an all-European problem." In the present situation reunification of Germany "would be a particular problem for its neighbours."

Poland pins hopes on Chancellor Kohl's visit to bring about "a breakthrough in normalization of relations with the FRG, Skubiszewski said. The past few years saw "de-normalization rather than normalization," especially as far as legal matters were concerned. Normalization of the situation in this regard would help both Poles visiting or living in the FRG and Germans—the so-called men-in-the street.

Asked about existence of a "German minority in Poland" Minister Skubiszewski said that there are people who claim commitment to the German language, culture and tradition.

Referring to Chancellor Kohl's Polish visit, Skubiszewski said that he was sure that as a result of it certain rights would be granted to those residents of Poland who regard themselves Germans.

The former Polish Governments tended to pass in silence over certain problems in an illusive conviction that if not spoken about, they did not exist. "I do not want to comment on this policy" he said.

Speaking about Polish-Austrian relations, Skubiszewski stressed the "wisdom of the policy of Austrian Governments," for as far as Poland was concerned, it was "always stable."

Referring to Chancellor Kohl's visit to St. Ann's Hill, now struck off his itinerary, Skubiszewski said talk about it started in the wake of an "informal invitation" from Bishop Nosol of Opole.

"In my capacity of foreign minister I might fear that this visit would trigger off demonstrations. And we would not want them during the chancellor's visit," Skubiszewski said.

This idea "was not too fortunate." A meeting with the minority is due to take place in Warsaw. We displayed

flexibility, taking account of the interests of the West German chancellor and our own interests. The chancellor will go to Silesia.

Views Poland's Role in Europe

LD0611232389 Warsaw PAP in English
2217 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Vienna, Nov. 6—Polish foreign policy must be based on the principle of independence of the state in the sphere of its foreign relations and independence of the state in its internal affairs, particularly those relating to its political system, Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski said in a lecture delivered at the Austrian International Policy Society here today.

The present changes in Poland are a good sign for the world, especially Europe, he continued. The new Polish Government by no means intends to lead to destabilisation of the existing Europe's international order, particularly that of its components which consists in mutual strategic security of the two great powers.

The relations with the Soviet Union are a key element in the political strategy of the Polish state. Poland respects and will continue respecting the existing treaties. Relations with the CMEA countries will be marked by continuity, Skubiszewski went on, and at the same time we shall strive to fully eliminate ideology from relations between states.

We are nearing a successful end of talks leading to important agreements with the Federal Republic of Germany. These will be signed during Chancellor Kohl's visit to Warsaw, he noted.

However, some questions have not been settled, particularly, the claims of Poles doing forced labour for the 3rd Reich and other persons wronged by it, but we can certainly speak of the beginning of a breakthrough, Skubiszewski went on.

The tragedy of German policy from the end of the 18th century up to World War 2 was the failure to understand how important for Europe was Poland with a sound state organism, a strong Poland between Germany and Russia, today, the Soviet Union, Skubiszewski said.

We would like to see the Federal Republic of Germany appreciate the role of Poland in Europe and have a similar idea of this role to ours, Skubiszewski said.

Exchanges Toasts With Mock

LD0711095489 Warsaw PAP in English
2233 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Vienna, Nov. 6—Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock honoured Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Krzysztof Skubiszewski with a dinner at the Pallavicini Palace here tonight during which both ministers delivered toasts.

Alois Mock said that the new stage in the Austrian-Polish relations which opens with the visit of Minister Skubiszewski to Vienna can be built on well-tested foundations: Throughout all the stages of Poland's recent history, including the martial law era, the Austrian nation did not leave the Polish nation alone. Despite Western world's criticism, we maintained contacts and trade, Mock said.

We perceive the revolutionary turn of Poland on her evolutionary road as an truly historic event, Minister Mock said and added that Austria would continue supporting Poland on her difficult road of economic reforms.

Minister Skubiszewski expressed gratitude to Austria which again joined the first line of countries that quickly respond to the developments in Poland and meet halfway her needs.

The changes in Poland are a great experiment and the consequences of failure would be felt by entire Europe and the broader international community.

While reviewing the Polish-Austrian relations, minister Skubiszewski said he and minister Mock had arrived at a conclusion that these relations should be evaluated positively. However, they found possibilities to intensify them, especially in the economic sphere.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 2317 GMT on 6 November carries a service message which reads as follows:

"Warsaw, Nov. 6—In our today's story headlined 'Austrian, Polish Foreign Ministers' Toasts' in second para please delete the passage beginning with the words 'that the new stage...' and ending with '...martial law era.'"]

Meets Waldheim

LD0711015289 Warsaw PAP in English
0002 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] Vienna, Nov. 6—Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski was received by Austrian President Kurt Waldheim on Monday.

During the conversation the sides spoke about the tense economic situation in Poland and the interest of Austrian enterprises in taking up economic activities in Poland.

President Waldheim welcomed the Polish changes and voiced satisfaction over the development of bilateral relations between Austria and Poland.

Interviewed on Reunification

AU0611220089 Vienna Television Service
in German 2100 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Interview with Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski by Otto Hoermann in Vienna on 6 November—recorded]

[Text] [Hoermann] The reunification of the two German states is under discussion in various places. Does this give you sleepless nights?

[Skubiszewski] No. For me, reunification is a very distant perspective.

[Hoermann] What role will this problem play during Chancellor Kohl's visit to Warsaw? Will you discuss this problem and in what form?

[Skubiszewski] I do not think that the Polish side will mention this problem. However, it is possible that there will be a German initiative to discuss this problem. We can discuss anything with the chancellor. I only want to add that the two problems, the border issue and reunification should be viewed as separate problems. One cannot use the reunification debate to revise the German-Polish border. This would make Poland a great enemy of reunification.

[Hoermann] And this is not desirable?

[Skubiszewski] What is not desirable?

[Hoermann] That Poland becomes an enemy of reunification.

[Skubiszewski] I will not comment on this question. We consider the current situation in Europe, that is the existence of the two German states, to be a reality, and this reality is the basis for our European policy. I also have the impression that there are officials in the FRG who do not want a destabilization of the GDR at this point. In any case, Poland does not want a destabilization of the GDR.

[Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1700 GMT on 6 November in a similar report also notes that Foreign Minister Mock announced that Austria will increase its food aid to Poland from 22 to 40 million schillings]

Walesa on GDR, Poland, FRG Cooperation

AU0611163689 Hamburg BILD AM SONNTAG
in German 5 Nov 89 p 6

[Interview with Solidarity Leader Lech Walesa by Menso Heyl in Gdansk: "The Division of Germany Is Artificial and Must End"—date not given]

[Text] BILD AM SONNTAG: Mr Walesa, thousands of Germans from the GDR continue to arrive in the West, even though the GDR has a new leadership. Do you think that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany will be able to retain its monopoly on power, which is what Krenz wants.

Walesa: Actually, we here in Poland thought that the demands for reform in the GDR would not be voiced until much later, and that reforms would follow even later. First there was Poland, followed by Hungary, then others, and only then the GDR—this is what we expected. Yet now the GDR seems to be moving forward into third place after Hungary. This worries me, because

everything that develops too rapidly is dangerous. Nevertheless, I realize that the division of Germany is artificial and that it must end. However, this cannot be attained overnight. This subject must be tackled cautiously, and it must be solved in a European context. It is also in the interest of all of Europe that reforms in the GDR are carried out in peace and calmly. Reform must be carried out in the same way as in Poland, it must be based on freedom, pluralism, and open borders.

BILD AM SONNTAG: The Poles have achieved much freedom through their struggle, but their economy continues to be shaky like a house of cards. Will the Polish experiment with freedom be thwarted by economic misery?

Walesa: We did not start our reforms out of my personal or Gorbachev's desire, but because there are two factors that have required the introduction of reforms. For example, the development of television and electronics as means of mass communications prevent the isolation of any society from the outside. Our reforms are the historic development of civilization. Now what is important is how much we will have to pay for our march towards freedom and how long it will be. It may well be that favorable solutions cannot be achieved immediately. It may even happen that another dictator will emerge who takes everything away that has already been achieved. However, I do not really expect this; after all, our society has already reached a very high intellectual level, and is well prepared for resistance...

BILD AM SONNTAG: Chancellor Kohl and French President Mitterrand shook hands on the battlefield of Verdun. Meanwhile, real reconciliation has been achieved between the French and the Germans. Why do the Poles get so upset at the chancellor's planned visit to St Anne's in Silesia?

Walesa: Our relations were frozen, but I am convinced that a time for great reconciliation will come. It will come once our two peoples realize how useful it is to do good business with each another. Right now it is still too early. Yet time for real reconciliation will come. The new government has been in office only for a short time, and one cannot expect immediate changes in all spheres.

BILD AM SONNTAG: So you think that close economic cooperation and reconciliation are interconnected and depend on each other?

Walesa: Yes, I do. As neighbors in Europe we can do good business with one another, which is of advantage to both sides, and makes us both more open. I consider cooperation between the FRG and Poland possible, cooperation which brings greater economic benefits than cooperation that exists currently with France.

BILD AM SONNTAG: Could you explain this, please?

Walesa: Well, just look out of the window. The houses in the streets of Gdansk have not even been painted once since 1945. Down there you can see the old vehicles that

pollute the atmosphere; two-thirds of the city has to be completely rebuilt. What I want to say is that the most lucrative business transactions are not made with those states that already produce too many goods themselves, but with places like this one, where everything must be completely reconstructed. The business people who come here need imagination, and they will have to try at least as hard as new immigrants to the United States had to when they first set up new enterprises in a foreign environment. We are a poor country, our machines are ruined, our technology is outdated, and there is lack of competence. There continues to be a jungle of bad regulations, but there are great possibilities. We cordially invite the Germans, but you must not expect us to bring about changes overnight.

BILD AM SONNTAG: What should Chancellor Kohl do to make his visit to Poland a success?

Walesa: He must talk with representatives of the banks, and he should provide government guarantees for economic cooperation. I will meet Chancellor Kohl on 9 November. I will beg for nothing. I will only describe our situation and our reforms. I will tell him that we are reforming our legal system in order to make economic cooperation with you easier.

Krenz, Rakowski Statements on 2 Nov Meeting

*AU0611142689 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU
in Polish 3 Nov 89 p 1*

["Statements Made to TRYBUNA LUDU by Egon Krenz and Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski" following their meeting in Warsaw on 2 November]

[Text] Egon Krenz: "We had an excellent meeting. It was a meeting between comrades engaged in a common struggle. It turned out that we were in agreement on all the issues that were under discussion.

"I am delighted. I must say that the meeting gave me a lot of strength and courage.

"We agreed that relations between the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] will continue to be developed and that we will continue to exchange experience. We are in favor of expanding cooperation between youth organizations in our two countries. We remember that exchanges for children and young people were established on the initiative of the PZPR and the SED. We would like to see these exchanges become more extensive.

"To sum up, I can say that it was a very good talk.

"My stay in Warsaw was splendid overall. In short, it was interesting and full of substance."

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: "I briefed our visitor on the political situation in Poland; the situation as it evolved over the last few months and the situation as it is today.

I also spoke about our experiences; the party's experiences in the process of renewing political and economic structures and in the process of the great changes that are taking place in our country.

"I would like to say that I believe that Egon Krenz, whom I know from previous meetings, is a man who can guarantee the GDR the implementation of the processes in the area of economic and social policy that are being demanded by the society of that country. I think that Krenz is a man that can be trusted. There is one more thing that is very important for us: He is an ardent advocate of close cooperation with Poland. He realizes that the existence of the GDR is of great importance for us."

Commentator on Krenz Visit, GDR Reforms

AU0611122389 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA
in Polish 3 Nov 89 p 2

["R.M."-signed commentary: "A Time for Conclusions"]

[Text] It was not the usual kind of visit. It took place without the official delegations and great ceremony. Egon Krenz became the new leader of the GDR as mass demonstrations against the present order and the one-party monopoly on government are taking place. However, the avalanche that erupted on the anniversary of the foundation of the GDR could not have come as a surprise to the leaders of that state. Tens of thousands of GDR citizens started leaving their country this summer. Nevertheless, the authorities in Berlin did not want to face the truth for a long time. Krenz, who, it appears, was expected to become Honecker's successor, has acknowledged, in contrast to his predecessor, that the country needs reforms and that the changes that are taking place in the USSR, Hungary, and Poland are right and necessary. At the news conference that he gave in Moscow, he talked about the need to utilize the experience provided by restructuring.

His visit to Poland and the talks that he has held with Polish leaders may also prove to be useful in instituting fundamental changes in the GDR's anachronistic political system. Postwar cooperation between our two neighboring states has borne fruit in the form of many agreements. There is cooperation between the economies of our two states and our economies benefit from it. However, cooperation between Berlin and Warsaw has not always proceeded smoothly. Particularly over the last years, the GDR has viewed the changes in Poland with unconcealed apprehension. Krenz, being one of his country's leading politicians, has known about this very well. It is more than likely that sensitive issues were not avoided during the talks in Warsaw. Now is the right time for our states to work out a new model of cooperation, one that is different from the predominantly ideological rather than pragmatic model that has existed until now.

The GDR leader is returning home to face more demonstrations and demands that are becoming increasingly

radical. He has visited a country where fundamental changes have taken place and has had an opportunity to speak to people who helped to bring about these changes. Will he draw any conclusions?

Jaruzelski, Mazowiecki Send Greetings to USSR

LD0611214989 Warsaw PAP in English
2100 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 6—To mark the 72nd anniversary of the October Revolution President Wojciech Jaruzelski and Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki sent messages of congratulations to Soviet leaders Mikhail Gorbachev and Nikolay Ryzhkov.

The messages underline close political, economic and cultural cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and highly assess the USSR's constructive policy and the consistent striving for restructuring international relations.

"The convergence of processes taking place in the USSR and Poland create better conditions for developing truly partner-like Polish-Soviet relations," the messages stress.

Skubiszewski To Visit Norway 13-15 Nov

LD0311214589 Warsaw PAP in English
2050 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 3—Minister of Foreign Affairs Krzysztof Skubiszewski is to pay an official visit to Oslo on November 13-15, 1989, at an invitation from Norway's Minister of Foreign Affairs Kjell Magne Bondevik.

Spokesman Bisztyga Interviewed on PZPR Plenum

LD0611215989 Warsaw Domestic Service
in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Since this morning members of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee have been considering the fundamental documents for the pre-congress discussion. Magdalena Winiarczyk, who has been following the proceedings, asked Jan Bisztyga, party Central Committee spokesman, for an interview.

[Begin recording] [Winiarczyk] We have had a stormy debate—in fact there were as many views as there were speakers—and a great many doubts. Today's plenum was meant to have made very important decisions.

[Bisztyga] We have behind us the stage of congress I would call the stage of unanimity, since even all the platforms—of which I counted 32—were characterized by a unity of principles, a unity of general conceptions. Now Central Committee members have gone over to debating the details, and in accordance with the principle that the demon resides in the details, we have had this vivid manifestation of differences of opinion.

[Winiarczyk] With respect to which issues in particular?

[Biszyga] I think that for many comrades in their speeches the greatest difficulty came in the statement whether this is to be the end of the PZPR or a transformation of the PZPR, with its evolution into a more effective political party.

There was also a number of other problems, including whether it is to be a party that mainly protects the interests of the working class and the working people. On this we had almost a complete consensus. Does this mean protecting only material things or does it mean protecting the spiritual needs of the whole society? Does it mean that the party is going to be a sort of guarantor of civilizational development?

Consequently I would say that this discussion is continuing the dilemmas that will probably not be resolved all that quickly, since only practice is going to provide answers to all these questions committee members raised today.

[Winiarczyk] Is it possible to prepare a good congress in this situation?

[Biszyga] You should bear in mind that every controversy is evidence of enlivening in any kind of body, whether individual or collective, like the party. I would like this atmosphere of controversy, which appeared in the plenum today to transfer to the primary party organizations, because then we would get revealed there the values of man's involvement, involvement by all those who want the transformation of the present party and who want a consolidation of the position of the left in the future. It is a good thing that the main controversies are not connected with what is to be done. The main problems in the debate arise over how this is to be implemented, in what way?

[Winiarczyk] Some people would say that this is not the first time the party is pondering not what to do but how to do it.

[Biszyga] Even if this is not the first time, (it is being repeated) under completely different conditions. Today we are a party that has to adapt its activities to conditions of parliamentary democracy and all other altered institutional conditions. This concerns the economy, the political system, and public life. So if I refer here to party discussion on how to adapt to these conditions, I think it is a unique discussion in light of the conditions under which it is taking place. [end recording]

PZPR Plenum Adopts Resolution on 11th Congress

LD0611220889 Warsaw Domestic Service
in Polish 1900 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] The Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee at its 16th plenary sitting has adopted a resolution on the procedure for and nature of preparatory work for the 11th Congress. The theses of the

program declaration and the assumptions for the statutory model of the party are being presented for pre-congress discussion. The principles for the election of delegates to the 11th Congress were approved at the plenum. An option providing for direct election of the delegates by all party members and candidate members was selected. The campaign is to be held and delegates put forward and elected by 20 December. Other decisions contained in the resolution concern setting up a team to prepare conclusions resulting from Polish United Workers Party activity and instructing the Central Committee Secretariat to establish a fund that among other things would finance the 11th Congress preparatory campaign. The Central Committee appeals to PZPR members and sympathisers for voluntary contributions to the fund. Mieczyslaw Rakowski took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

Attack on Socialist Party Group Office

LD0511054689 Warsaw PAP in English
1856 GMT 4 Nov 89

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 4—An office of the Polish Socialist Party-Democratic Revolution (PPS-RD) at a private flat in Warsaw was attacked by a group of masked young people last night. Representatives of the movement "Freedom and Peace" (WIP) who happened to be in the flat were brutally beaten up and had to be hospitalized.

The voivodship prosecutor's office in Warsaw reported that the investigation into the case had started and two perpetrators, 17- and 18-year old, had already been detained. As one of the detainees explained, they had come there to beat Communists.

Statement Issued on Attack

LD0511214989 Warsaw PAP in English
2004 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 5—The Polish Press Agency has received a statement issued by the Polish Socialist Party-Democratic Revolution (PPS-RD) that says that seven masked men carrying metal rods, knives and tear gas broke into the Warsaw office of the PPS-RD district workers' committee this November 3 at 21:00 hrs.

Having made sure that it was a PPS-RD office, they attacked the persons present there causing a concussion to one of them. After a short flight, one of the attackers was overpowered, while others fled.

The talk with the perpetrator unveiled political motives of the assault and showed that it may have been instigated by the security service circles, says the statement. We believe that an effective and fair investigation into the case will help disperse our suspicions, the statement reads.

2 Arrested for Attack

*LD0611180589 Warsaw Domestic Service
in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Nov 89*

[Text] With reference to his earlier statement on launching an investigation into the 3 November raid on the premises of the Polish Socialist Party-Democratic Revolution [PPS-RD] in Warsaw by a group of attackers who beat up the people present there, the regional prosecutor for the Warsaw city center district reports that he has applied provisional arrest in respect of the two detained attackers, Waldemar Siwek and Ryszard Pawel Taraszewicz. An intensive search for the remaining perpetrators is in progress. Findings made so far in the course of the investigation do not confirm the anxiety expressed in a statement by the PPS-RD published in the press that the event could have been inspired by employees of the security bodies. Public opinion will be informed of the results of the investigation.

Mazowiecki Meets UPP President Ludwiczak 3 Nov

*LD0311203189 Warsaw PAP in English
1905 GMT 3 Nov 89*

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 3—Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki met here today with president of the United Peasants Party (ZSL) CC [Central Committee] Dominik Ludwiczak to discuss the most important political and socioeconomic issues of Poland with particular attention paid to the problems of the countryside and farming, the UPP [United Peasants Party] CC announced today.

The talk also concerned personnel policy in the state, including issues connected with the participation of the UPP representatives in the government and in central and local state administration.

During the talks both interlocutors stressed the need for a further restructuring of the information system and a full realization of the principle of pluralism in mass media.

Industry Minister Comments on Rise in Fuel Prices

*LD0611193489 Warsaw Television Service
in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Nov 89*

[Text] [Announcer] The Council of Ministers held a meeting in which it reviewed ways of counteracting the effects of the fall in coal extraction. It is estimated that this year coal extraction will drop by over 13 million tonnes. In connection with this the Council of Ministers has adopted a draft change to the coal allocation plan for the fourth quarter. At the same time it considered it essential to undertake efforts to increase extraction this year. Urgent work will be undertaken on the issue of coal extraction in 1990 and beyond.

Also discussed was reconstruction of the financial, economic, and organizational system in mining and rationalization of the consumption of power in the economy

as a whole. The Council of Ministers also discussed the mechanism of changes in prices of gas and diesel oil.

[Correspondent] Minister, there are rumors that gas is going to go up, and go up a lot.

[Tadeusz Syryjczyk, minister of industry, identified by caption] Today the Council of Ministers approved the idea of regulating prices of gas and diesel oil. This is due to the fact that the cost of purchasing these fuels is increasing. This cost is also indirectly linked with the exchange rates. In this situation it was decided that, while maintaining the same budgetary income from turnover tax, a systematic and slow increase in the price of fuels will take place. This will probably amount to Z50 to Z100 at weekly intervals, or 2 or 3-weekly intervals. Such continuing slow price increases of gas will continue at least to the end of the year. At present I cannot really give specific figures or dates, because this will be established by the Ministry of Finance after the cost changes have been calculated.

Television To Introduce New Information Slot

*LD0611212289 Warsaw Television Service
in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Polish Television is introducing on Mondays, and if required on other days of the week, at 1620 [1520 GMT], in the First Program, a new information slot. Precise summaries of communiques and statements, which are not of an advertising nature, as well as of informational announcements, will be broadcast free of charge. Such announcements can be contributed by sociopolitical associations and other organizations, functioning above a regional level, and not having their own representation in parliament. In emergency cases, press spokesmen of the main sociopolitical forces will be able to use the slot. [passage omitted]

POLITYKA Views Power Struggle in Press

*PM3110165089 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 14 Oct
89 p 16*

[Anna Matalowska article: "High Season For Independence"]

[Text] Before the chief editor of DZIENNIK BALTYCKI engages a new reporter these days he asks him whether he believes in God, is a regular churchgoer, and would be able to write articles on these subjects. Then he adds that these are the qualities which are most needed today. The priest appointed by the Curia to liaise with the paper says: Well, as of tomorrow you will write more about religious issues in our life. But the paper cannot start writing about them "as of tomorrow," even though it is now independent ("Independent Coastal Paper"), for it needs to commission the texts first. The Curia has

agreed to cooperate with such independence, but Solidarity refused since it sympathizes with the Polish Journalists Association [SDP], and DZIENNIK BALTYCKI has slipped from the Association's grasp with its declaration of independence.

In September the chief editor of DZIENNIK BALTYCKI received a delegation of three SDP members who declared their association's readiness to assume patronage over the paper and its intention to reinstate in DZIENNIK BALTYCKI all journalists dismissed by the paper during martial law. "We opted for independent status first," replied the chief editor, and the debate in the editorial offices after the submission of the SDP proposal led to the following conclusion: "No one here wants to surrender their virtue to the SDP." The daily printed "The Battle of the Paper," which traced the story of its bid for independence: Apparently DZIENNIK BALTYCKI had always been controlled by the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Voivodship Committee, even though it did not carry the official title of PZPR daily. It was always allocated smaller print runs than the official party organ, GLOS WYBRZEZA, to preclude any possibility of successful competition with the latter. It was also allocated a lower budget and consequently paid its employees less. "We have had enough," declared the whole team. Times have changed and there is now a new opportunity to break away from the taskmaster's grip. DZIENNIK BALTYCKI's bid for independence was preceded by consultations with the first secretary of the Voivodship Committee and the Central Committee Press Department, both of whom agreed to the switch to independent status. That was how DZIENNIK BALTYCKI came to add the subtitle "Independent Coastal Paper" to its masthead.

Independent of whom? asked Solidarity-controlled TYGODNIK GDANSKI in the article "To Recapture the Daily." They have found a banner to parade under, but the readers still remember how DZIENNIK BALTYCKI's present chief editor fired people from the then WIECZOR WYBRZEZA during martial law. It would be beneath the chief editor's dignity to have to justify his actions, but he claims that he only joined that committee by invitation. We need a citizens' paper edited by the right people, argued the SDP, to which DZIENNIK BALTYCKI replied that it would be ready to present the views of a variety of political groups. This independence thing was mere camouflage, claimed an accusing voice, to which the paper retorted that the essence of its independence would lie in the total absence of connections with any political parties, groups, or movements. As long as it remained under the control of the Workers' Publishing Cooperative [RSW], there could be no talk of any independence! DZIENNIK BALTYCKI's chief editor replied that the RSW never really interfered with his paper. All the interference was apparently the work of the PZPR Voivodship Committee Propaganda Department. It was true that DZIENNIK BALTYCKI journalists still paid regular visits to the Voivodship Committee headquarters, but they only went there for meals in the

canteen, which served good food and was still inexpensive. Besides, DZIENNIK BALTYCKI said, we cannot be charged with being "communists, or advocates of building socialism, or its opponents." This declaration was intended to lend credibility to the paper's claim to independent status, but they still seek allies, working on the assumption that a ship adrift on the high seas, without a "protector," is bound to hit an submerged reef sooner or later.

While the political taskmaster was calmly letting go of DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Gdansk (though it still remains to be seen whether the calm was genuine or apparent), in Kalisz he engaged all his powers to prevent the ZIEMIA KALISKA weekly from dropping the motto "Proletarians of all countries unite" from its masthead. ZIEMIA KALISKA wanted to get rid of the "Proletarians" slogan and replace the subtitle "PZPR Weekly" with the maxim "The Homeland is Everybody's First Duty: Kalisz Voivodship Public Information Weekly," in the belief—according to GAZETA WYBORCZA—that it ought to serve society as an independent weekly representing a variety of circles and political options. The editors claim that they concluded some time ago that this is not a good time for the "Proletarians." It was not so much an awakening following the June [elections] victory as the realization that the real possibility to stand up and be counted was opening before them. The editors of ZIEMIA KALISKA (8 out of 12 are PZPR members) maintain that they have long considered themselves enslaved. In 1979 the subtitle "PZPR Weekly" was added to the title ZIEMIA KALISKA as a matter of routine. Three successive chief editors left the weekly after rows with the Voivodship Committee. The people of Kalisz would never have found out from the pages of their weekly that there were other candidates in the elections apart from PZPR members. The embargo was firmly in force. At the same time the political taskmaster was complaining that there was not enough material in the periodical extolling the work of local party echelons and that "certain names did not appear in the paper's columns often enough." They spent 3 weeks hesitating over the question whether or not to insert the motto "The Homeland is Everybody's First Duty," and in that time their soul-searching came to the publisher's attention. No less than 16,000 copies of the issue in which the editors tried to print a letter to the publisher explaining their intention to change the paper's name were promptly withdrawn by the director of the RSW's Poznan branch. The Voivodship Committee was particularly offended by three interviews published in the paper: with a Central Committee member, a Democratic Party member, and a parliamentary deputy—another PZPR member. At the same time ZIEMIA KALISKA received the news that the publisher and the Voivodship Committee were planning to set up a rival weekly in Ostrow Wielkopolski. This move was dubbed "diversion in the publisher's bosom," whose objective was to create a more disciplined and obedient weekly designed to entice readers away from ZIEMIA KALISKA and cause infinitely less trouble. Consequently ZIEMIA KALISKA

editors prepared two successive versions of the letter to the publisher in which they declared their wish to serve a variety of political options instead of the PZPR alone. They failed to have the letter published in three successive issues, but by that time the information was leaked to GAZETA WYBORCZA, which told the story of the withdrawal of the entire print run of ZIEMIA KALISKA's offending issue and the ban on the name change. Since by then Radio Free Europe had also turned its attention to ZIEMIA KALISKA, it was no longer advisable to prohibit the publication of relevant information in the paper. Consent was finally given to print the letter in ZIEMIA KALISKA, but the publication was delayed by another week because the RSW director was out of the country. During that time the Voivodship Committee Executive did its utmost to discredit ZIEMIA KALISKA, according to the periodical's chief editor (outgoing, that is, as he has already submitted his letter of resignation). Xeroxed copies of the first version of the letter—that which the editors sent to the first secretary—were circulated at a session of the Voivodship Committee Executive.

"I indicated my wish to resign," the chief editor says, "to make something happen." The publishing director approved a change from "Proletarians" to "Homeland." At the same time he insisted that the journalists' endorsement of the decision to change the paper's name was tantamount to a notice to quit employment. This unexpected development of the situation caught everybody off guard. As a result, Solidarity's regional board pledged its support for the editorial staff. At the same time it became apparent that Solidarity's moral support was also needed by the editors of its own, trade union paper.

While the then deputy chief editor of the TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC, who was appointed acting chief editor by T. Mazowiecki (former TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC boss), busied himself preparing the next issue to be sent to the printers, a certain "well-known journalist" was observed prowling the town and offering jobs to selected members of the TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC editorial staff. That was how the editorial team found out that it already had a new chief editor, appointed by the trade union's chairman, whose deputies were already out head-hunting. By no means all the journalists on the old team were offered positions on the new one. This manner of introducing a new chief editor caused considerable indignation among the old guard, who then went on to publish a declaration of protest and announce their resignations. Lech Walesa announced in return that he would not withdraw his decision but offered to apologize for the manner in which it was implemented. He kept his word and sent a telex to that effect. It was unfortunate that, for technical reasons, only a fragment of the letter reached the editorial office. This was, of course, only an additional, accidental jarring detail. The question was, naturally, placed on the agenda of the [Solidarity] National Executive Commission and the Citizens' Parliamentary Club. GAZETA WYBORCZA wrote: "Lech Walesa had already left to go home, but he came back to

take part in the debate. The decisions made in the morning remained in force."

As it happens, everyone—beginning with journalists who are motivated by the desire to introduce changes and ending with the government press spokesperson—agree that the TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC taskmaster had the right to make such a decision, as opposed to the masters of the RSW press concern who had no such right. They only object to the manner in which it was done. The critical objections concerning TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC are little known. It is being said that the trade union angle was too weak for a trade union periodical. If a person like L. Wujec, who hosted the clandestine union center in her own house for long years, states that she "cannot guarantee that a trade union line will be followed," then it is either a case of the revolution devouring its own children or, possibly, it is no longer the same revolution. According to the statement by the leading trio which has just left TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC, the new chief editor implied that that was indeed the case. He said that three new centers of political power were coming to prominence: the Solidarity trade union, the Citizens' Parliamentary Club, and the government. The trade union must have a paper of its own and cannot afford to lose TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC. After all, it has already lost GAZETA WYBORCZA. Already during the first meeting with the editorial staff, the new chief editor "managed to antagonize people with his mystical allusions to higher political imperatives and his rather simplistic vision of the world." The nomination is quite openly interpreted as a kind of reward for J. Kaczynski's role in setting up the coalition last August. Editors of Lower Silesian Solidarity's weekly publication appealed to their colleagues in the trade union press to support TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC in its struggle for autonomy. The appeal was also carried by GAZETA WYBORCZA.

Whereas Solidarity was appealing for adherence to the principles of democracy with regard to the press and the entire information sector policy, the editorial staff of the KULTURA weekly gave democratic notice to quit to their own chief editor, who has for many years held the office of head of the Central Committee Culture Department (and they said that his position was unassailable!) The former chief editor declared that it actually suited him fine, since he could not utter the word "Solidarity" without automatically feeling sick, anyway. The condition would indeed make it very difficult for him to run the paper these days, though perhaps it would be just the thing to make it interesting. In any case, he accepted the offer he could not refuse and has not been seen in the editorial offices since August. Meanwhile his erstwhile second-in-command was already grooming himself for the office. However, the second-in-command was himself replaced by an outsider on the strength of a decision made by the powers that be. An official of the Central Committee Press Department set off, carrying his nomination, from Central Committee headquarters to KULTURA's editorial offices. It took him some 15 minutes

to get there (the editorial team was all ready and waiting to greet him, flowers in hand). In that time the nomination was cancelled. The paper's secretary told him that there had been a telephone call about the cancellation and the chief-editor-to-be became the chief-editor-that-never-was. At the same time his deputy-to-be phoned the office to tell the new boss that he was delayed and would be slightly late for the meeting. He was told: "No one of that name works here." Officially, then, KULTURA still has a chief editor but he is not there because no one wants him, while its new chief editor, whom someone wanted installed in that office, turned out to be unacceptable to someone else, who was more powerful and who decided that the easiest thing in the circumstances would be to reorganize the weekly. This could mean KULTURA's disappearance from the market, which would probably be regretted by very few people apart from its editors themselves.

Those who had the foresight to reconnoiter the situation early enough have taken preemptive measures. GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA had no qualms about shifting the subtitle "PZPR Daily" from the masthead to the editorial information notes at the bottom of the back page and replacing the "Proletarians" motto with the maxim "Every Pole Gives Daily Service to His Nation." TRYBUNA LUDU reacted to these cosmetic changes with some surprise, suggesting that they were caused by "certain forces, groups, and orientations staking claims to the traditions and symbols of the struggle to retain (...) Polish national identity," with no regard for the fact that, after all, "the Left also had a claim to that struggle." "At a time when everything is changing around us (...)," GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA's chief editor replied, "the principles of keeping close to everyday life; maintaining close involvement in human concerns; reflecting faithfully the changing reality; and offering our readers true, topical, and important information will be our guidelines in the daily task of preparing issue after issue of our paper." "As if the people who edit the paper could not have done it before," protested the objectors, who first attacked the PZPR-controlled GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA for the willful appropriation of the historic title—which took place back in 1970. The chief editor retorted that the title was there for the asking and anyone could have picked it up. The objectors countered this with the reminder that good manners demand that found property be returned to the owner, particularly if it is valuable. An editorial leader published in GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA took pains to assure its readers that the paper was also changing substantially as regards its program. Readers soon noticed that it was now permitted to use the formula "Of Hallowed Memory" in death notices published in the paper and that it began to carry announcements of pilgrimages to the Marian sanctuary at Gietrzwałd which had never been mentioned in its columns before. "They want to gain instant credibility and they are groping for it blindly," GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA readers commented, while the paper's editors countered this blow with the self-defense tactic of quoting their earlier publications which were supposed

to prove "what a tortuous and complicated path the paper has followed for so long." The objectors do not want a press monopoly situation, while GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA is a direct result of such a monopoly, as the consequence of the long rule of "party nominees." "They have lost every trace of their own character and identity over the years, and now they are trying to play up to their readers." The readers claim they have always been able to see through the tactic and refused to be taken in, as is evident from their letters to POSLANIEC WARMINSKI—the first paper to begin the reorientation campaign and apparently one which speeded up the process of painting new names on the old signs.

"The king is dead, long live the king." This principle certainly provides the incentive necessary to initiate such moves. But the publishers' empty purse is also an incentive which moves certain people to initiate changes. NASZA WIES, a previously little known Olsztyn periodical available only by subscription, decided to try to attract potential readers' notice directly. It was circulated on the outskirts of Warsaw, near the railroad and bus stations, for which the publisher penalized the chief editor by demanding that the latter bear the cost of returned copies (in excess of Z1,000,000). Then NASZA WIES also decided to reform itself. The chief editor turned his sails to the wind and wrote a piece entitled "Reasons for a Divorce." This first editorial was dismissed as "another case of partnership fever" and prompted the director of the RSW Olsztyn branch to travel to Warsaw for consultations with the RSW Main Board. Having looked carefully at the stated reasons for the paper's desire to go independent, the RSW man returned from Warsaw with dismissal papers for the chief editor, demanded that his name be struck off the paper's editorial information section, and forbade the printing of the next editorial. The editors wanted to leave a blank space where the article would have appeared but the official censor refused to allow it. The RSW despatched their man to make sure that the original composition was melted down. The chief editor's colleagues changed the title from "Reasons for a Divorce" to "To Plough the Fallow Land" and re-set the text of the editorial on the neighboring Linotype in a different order. The NASZA WIES chief editor was given a notice to quit, having allegedly "exceeded his powers." The editorial team contemplated setting up a joint company with farmers. The idea found no favor with the publishers as they were offered only a one-fifth share. But preparations are nonetheless under way at NASZA WIES and the people there are still hopeful that perhaps their time has come and they will eventually "seize power."

The taskmaster dismisses senior editors; senior editors present their resignations to the taskmaster; chief editors dismiss journalists; journalists hand in their resignations to chief editors; the chairman of one journalists' organization hires a bodyguard to protect him against the chairman of another journalists' organization. Is this at last full freedom of the press? Will readers now hand in their resignations to their papers? Be that as it may, the high season for independence has begun.

Council of Ministers Announces Appointments

*LD0311230289 Warsaw PAP in English
2210 GMT 3 Nov 89*

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 3—The chairman of the Council of Ministers has made the following changes in ministry posts:

- At the motion of minister-head of the Office of Scientific-Technical Progress and Applications he recalled Ryszard Pregiel from the post of undersecretary of state in connection with the latter's taking over a new post,
- At the motion of the minister of internal affairs appointed Undersecretary of State Gen Henryk Dankowski to the post of first deputy of the minister,
- At the motion of the minister of spatial planning and construction appointed Adam Tadeusz Kowalewski to the post of undersecretary of state in that ministry.

The minister of internal affairs appointed:

Gen Zdzislaw Sarewicz to the post of chief of Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence Service of the Internal Ministry,

—Col Jerzy Karpacz to the post of head of the Security Service of the Internal Ministry, and recalled:

—Col Stefan Sokolowski from the post of head of the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Koszalin owing to his age and long term in office, and appointed Col Slawomir Orbik to his place.

Meetings Mark USSR Revolution Anniversary

AU0111202689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1924 GMT 1 Nov 89

["Festive Meetings"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 1/11/1989—On the 72nd celebration of the Great October Revolution [GOSR] festive meetings were held at the Buzau manufacturer of wire and wire products, the University of Brasov, the Pitesti petrochemical combine, the aluminum manufacturer of Slatina and the "Electroputere" enterprise of Craiova.

Participating were representatives of the local party and state bodies, mass and public organizations, people working in enterprises and institutions.

Participating in the Buzau festive meeting was Soviet Ambassador Y.M. Tyazhelnikov.

Members of the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest participated in the other meetings.

While pointing out the significance of the event under celebration the speakers set forth the historic importance of the Great October Revolution for the life of the Soviet peoples as well as on an international plane and the important successes made by the Soviet working people in the construction of the new system in the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the CPSU.

Speakers evoked the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, placing emphasis on the role and importance of the summit interviews and meetings for the development, expansion and deepening of the multilateral Romanian-Soviet collaboration.

Book Exhibitions

AU0111202489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1927 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/11/1989—As part of the events devoted to the 72nd celebration of the Great October Revolution [GOSR], a "Soviet Book Decade" opened at the "Dacia" book shop in Bucharest, on the first of November.

The exhibition offers a comprehensive image of the Soviet book production and publishers' programme. Also on display are translations from Romanian, put out by Soviet houses, as well as books published jointly.

The same day Soviet book exhibitions opened in Iasi, Tirgoviste and Ploiesti.

Leaders Greet CSSR on National Day

AU0611122789 Bucharest SCINTEIA
in Romanian 28 Oct 89 p 6

[Message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to CSSR leaders on the National Day of Czechoslovakia]

[Text] To Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to Comrade Gustav Husak, CSSR president, and to Comrade Ladislav Adamec, CSSR premier, Prague

Esteemed comrades: on behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, and on our own behalf, we convey to you, to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and to the friendly Czechoslovak people warm, comradely greetings and most sincere congratulations on the 71st anniversary of the founding of the independent Czechoslovak state.

The memorable event of 28 October 1918, which brought about the proclamation of the Czechoslovak Republic, crowned the longstanding and heroic struggle waged by the Czechs and Slovaks to win their sovereignty and national independence, and to ensure their free and independent development.

The Romanian people follow with interest and sympathy the outstanding achievements obtained in the years of the socialist construction by the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of their Communist Party, in the development of economy, science, and culture and in improving the material and cultural level of the working people.

We express our belief that the relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to expand and develop, in the spirit of understandings agreed upon at summit level, for the benefit of the Romanian and the Czechoslovak peoples and in the interest of defending and strengthening socialism and ensuring a climate of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Esteemed comrades, we extend to you and to the whole Czechoslovak people wishes for complete success in the implementation of the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions in building the developed socialist society in your homeland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Ceausescu Greets Evren on Turkey's National Day

AU0311123289 Bucharest SCINTEIA
in Romanian 29 Oct 89 p 6

[Telegram from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Turkish President Kenan Evren on Turkey's National Day]

[Text] To Mr Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey, Ankara,

On the National Day of the Republic of Turkey, I take great pleasure in extending to you cordial greetings and best wishes for personal health and happiness and for the friendly Turkish people's progress and well-being, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Turkey will continue to register fruitful development, for the benefit of the Romanian and Turkish peoples and of the cause of peace, cooperation, and security in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Dascalescu Greets Ozal

AU0311122589 Bucharest SCINTEIA
in Romanian 29 Oct 89 p 5

[Text] Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a telegram of warm congratulations and best wishes to the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Turgut Ozal, on that country's national day. The telegram also expresses the conviction that the Romanian-Turkish relations of friendship and cooperation will undergo further fruitful development.

Ceausescu Sends Greetings to Algerian President

AU0611122989 Bucharest SCINTEIA
in Romanian 1 Nov 89 p 6

[Message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, "On the National Day of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria"]

[Text] To Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Algiers

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the National Day of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, I take great pleasure in conveying warm greetings to you.

While highly valuing the important achievements of the Algerian people on the path of their socioeconomic development and of strengthening their national independence, I wish to express my firm belief that the relations of close friendship and cooperation established between our countries and peoples will continue to expand more markedly in the future, for our mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of peace, cooperation, and understanding throughout the world.

I take this opportunity to extend to you best wishes for personal health and happiness and for progress and prosperity to the friendly Algerian people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Planning Committee Chairman Released From Office

AU0311083189 Bucharest AGERPRES
in English 0758 GMT 3 Nov 89

["For the Record"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/11/1989—Under presidential decree, Radu Balan, chairman of the State Planning Committee, was released from office.

Grand National Assembly Session Opens 27 Oct

AU2710172689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1629 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/10/1989—Friday, 27 October, the tenth session of the ninth [legislature of the] Grand National Assembly (the parliament) opened in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Taking their seats in the official boxes beside the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] and Romanian state leader were members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP and members of the State Council.

Members of the CC of the RCP and the government, executives of central institutions, leaders of mass and public organizations, working people in Bucharest enterprises and institutions, representatives of the scientific and cultural life attended the session as invited guests.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania and foreign press correspondents also attended.

The session's agenda includes: the government's report on the fulfillment of the national plan for the nine months of this year and measures to carry through the provisions for the fourth quarter of this year; programme regarding self-management and self-sufficiency to secure a good supply of the population with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in 1990; bill of the national plan for the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1990; bill of the plan for the development of agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management in 1990; bill of the state budget in 1990; bills to approve the decrees containing norms with power of law issued by the State Council.

Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu read a report on the first two items.

Several deputies took the floor during the morning debates.

The session continues.

Speeches to Assembly

AU0611093389

[Editorial report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 28 October on pages 2, 3, 4, and 5, under the headline "Proceedings of the Grand National Assembly (GNA) Session" carries 25 reports, ranging between 500 and 1,200 words and totalling about 20,000 words, on speeches made by GNA deputies to the 10th session of the ninth GNA legislature held on 27 October in Bucharest. Some of the speakers fulfill ministerial or party positions, others represent various counties. All the speeches deal in general terms with various aspects of socioeconomic activity, with particular emphasis on Nicolae Ceausescu's, and occasionally Elena Ceausescu's, "great role in fashioning Romania's overall domestic and foreign policy." Most speakers talk about achievements and concerns in their particular spheres, admit the existence of failures, assume full responsibility for them, pledge to work better and harder in the future, and express "full endorsement" for the proposal that Nicolae Ceausescu be re-elected at the 14th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) to the "supreme position" as party secretary general.

Deputy Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Committee for Problems of People's Councils, is the only Political Executive Committee (PEC) member whose speech is reported. After endorsing the RCP plenum decision regarding Ceausescu's re-election at the forthcoming congress and paying due tribute to Elena Ceausescu, he talks in general terms about the tasks of the people's councils, "under the leadership of the party" in implementing party-state policies.

Speeches by the following candidate PEC members are also reported: Vasile Milea, minister of national defense, pledges to "wisely" use the allocated budgetary means, "which are 2-3 percent smaller than the military budgets of neighboring countries," in order to ensure the "proper combat and political training" of the armed forces, so that they can "always be ready to defend the great achievements of socialism" and the "territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty of Romania;" Ana Muresan, minister of trade, briefly refers to achievements in her sector and pledges to improve overall activities, so as to "satisfy the ever growing consumer needs of the people;" Cornel Pacoste, who talks on behalf of the working people in agriculture and the food industry, focuses on the provisions of the 1989 program for self-management and self-supply with agricultural and food products and with industrial consumer goods and pledges to "commendably fulfill all tasks;" and Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister of the government, briefly discusses Romania's overall socioeconomic achievements in the last 25 years, which "prove the superiority of the new system" and "shatter all attempts at slandering socialism," and emphasizes the importance of expanding Romania's foreign trade relations.

The daily also carries the speech made by Tamara Dobrin, in her capacity as executive chairman of the

Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, who deals in general terms with her organization's tasks in "unflinchingly implementing the party-state policy." Deputy Stefan Rab is the only Hungarian ethnic whose speech is reported. In his capacity as first secretary of Covasna County, he mainly talks about achievements in his county. Although he is not reported mentioning any Romanian-Hungarian dispute, he is quoted as condemning the attempts of "imperialist circles" to "slander socialism," to "interfere in the domestic affairs of socialist countries," and to "encourage so-called reforms," which aim at "reinstating capitalism."

Science Plenum Sends Message to Ceausescu

AU0211141289

[Editorial report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 22 October carries on pages 1 and 2 the 800-word "Resolution of the Plenary Meeting of the National Council for Science and Education," held on 21 October in Bucharest. The resolution pays "ardent homage" to Nicolae Ceausescu for his "exceptional merits" in leading Romania and "defining the role of the Romanian science and education" in the current stage of socialist construction and expresses "full endorsement for the proposal that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be re-elected to the supreme position as party secretary general at the 14th Party Congress." The daily also carries on page 1 the 1,000-word "Telegram Addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party, by Participants in the Plenary Meeting of the National Council for Science and Education." In the message, after paying due homage to Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu for their "brilliant guidance" of the scientific-cultural sector, the participants pledge to "increase the contribution of science and technology to the fatherland's overall development" and to "unswervingly follow" the party line in all spheres.

Culture Plenum Conveys Message to Ceausescu

AU0211171589

[Editorial report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 24 October carries on pages 1 and 5 a 500-word "Telegram Addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, by Participants in the Plenary Meeting of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education," held in Bucharest on 23 October, under the chairmanship of Suzana Gadea, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education. In the message, the participants express "high esteem and regard, boundless love, and profound gratitude" to Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as "high esteem and great gratitude" to Elena Ceausescu, for their "brilliant" guidance of the cultural and educational sectors. The participants pledge to "unswervingly implement the party-state policy" and "fully endorse" the proposal that

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be re-elected at the 14th RCP Congress to the "supreme position of party secretary general."

Speeches by PEC Candidate Members to Plenum

AU0511194889

[Editorial report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 26 October on pages 2,3,4,5,6, and 7 under the headline "From Speeches by the Participants in the Discussions of the Plenum" carries 30 reports ranging between 600 to 3,300 words, totaling about 30,000 words, on speeches made by various participants in the 25 October session of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) plenum. Apart from the four speeches made by the full Political Executive Committee (PEC) members: Manea Manescu, Miu Dobrescu, Constantin Olteanu, and Emil Bobu, SCINTEIA carries reports on the speeches made by five PEC candidate members: Mihai Marina, Ilie Matei, Iosif Szasz, Ion Stoian, and Ioachim Moga, that total about 7,000 words. All speakers express their "wish and determination" to re-elect Ceausescu at the upcoming Congress of the Romanian Communist Party to the "supreme position as RCP secretary general."

Ion Stoian, is the only PEC candidate member who speaks in general terms about Romanian achievements, effusively praises Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu for their merits in "defending the principles of socialism," and condemns "concrete actions of negation of socialist realities" in some countries that "promote liquidatory and reformist measures and the renunciation to the leading role of the Communist Party with the openly professed aim of returning to the old system and to the policy of oppressing other peoples." The rest of the PEC candidate members, who are also fulfilling the position of county party secretary, speak on behalf of the county that they represent. Mihai Marina, first secretary of the Constanta County RCP Committee, speaks about the backward state of Constanta before the Ninth RCP Congress in 1965, where "45 percent of the adult population was illiterate and working and living conditions were most precarious." He speaks about the achievements obtained in Constanta County in the years of socialism, such as the Danube-Black Sea Canal and the Poarta Alba-Midia-Navodari Canal, which "virtually changed the physical and economic geography of the county." Marina condemns the way in which capitalist countries "have constantly tried to discredit scientific socialism" and the way in which they exploit "certain mistakes and difficulties that have emerged in some of the socialist countries, by negating the legitimacy and the prospects of the new system and by making attempts to return to the private ownership, the 'market economy,' and to forms of government that favor the few and the wealthy, as a matter of fact, to capitalism."

Ilie Matei, the first secretary of the Timis County RCP Committee is reported speaking about the general achievements of his county, praising Ceausescu's contribution to drafting the theses for the 14th RCP Congress,

and briefly condemning "tendencies emerging in some socialist countries which are aimed at renunciation to leading role of the party and return to the so-called 'multiparty system' that is specific to a society based on antagonistic classes."

Iosif Szasz, a Hungarian ethnic and head of Caras-Severin County, is the only speaker among the PEC candidate members whose speeches are reported, who after presenting certain achievements in the county that he represents, criticizes current changes occurring in some socialist countries, by actually naming Hungary and Poland. Szasz is reported as saying that "we are consistently promoting our fundamental principles of noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries, however, we can not remain indifferent and we are concerned by the situation created in some neighboring socialist countries, particularly in Hungary and Poland, which, through the insistence of interested foreign elements, have started off on a very dangerous road, in complete contradiction with the principles of scientific socialism, a tendency that could seriously harm these peoples and the world socialist system. We firmly reject theses and tendencies of privatizing some productive sectors and of moving to capitalist forms of ownership."

The last RCP candidate member whose speech is reported by SCINTEIA is Ioachim Moga, head of the Cluj County party committee who praises at length both Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu, calls for "the concerted actions of all progressive forces against tendencies of reactivation of neo-fascist organizations and of awakening irredentist manifestations and against the intensification of national-chauvinistic actions and the attempts of reactionary circles to question the realities consolidated after World War II," and on behalf of the citizens of his county pledges to "consistently promote a spirit of revolutionary work, order, and discipline as well as a combat spirit against shortfalls and to devote all our energy to the unflinching implementation of the historical decisions that will be adopted by the 14th RCP Congress, the congress of the great socialist victories and the congress of the complete political and economic independence of our beloved homeland."

Other Speeches Reported

AU0511194989

[Editorial report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 26 October on pages 2,3,4,5,6, and 7 under the headline "From Speeches of the Participants in the Discussions of the Plenum" carries 30 reports ranging between 600 to 3,300 words, totaling about 30,000 words, on speeches made by various participants in the 25 October session of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) plenum in Bucharest.

All speeches start by praising the "masterly speech" delivered by Nicolae Ceausescu at the opening of the enlarged RCP plenum on 24 October and with expressions of "complete endorsement" of the decision to re-elect Nicolae Ceausescu at the 14th RCP Congress to the "supreme position as RCP secretary general."

The reported speeches have been made by people from various categories such as first secretaries of county party committees, workers, heads of enterprises, a researcher, a journalist, a writer, a university professor, an actor, and an agricultural cooperative worker. All speakers deal in general terms with various aspects of socioeconomic life and party activity, stress Ceausescu's merits in "scientifically formulating the Program-Directive and the Theses for the 14th RCP Congress," and pay tribute to Elena Ceausescu's "longstanding and prestigious revolutionary and scientific activity and outstanding contribution to firmly developing the Romanian science, education, and culture."

The speakers hardly mention shortfalls in their activity, provide some figures in support of brief reports on their social and economic accomplishments, and pledge to work better and harder in the future to fulfill their plans "for this year and for the whole 5-year plan period." However, all speeches are reported as criticizing the changes that are currently occurring in "some neighboring socialist countries, such as Hungary or Poland. Alexandru Albu, on behalf of the workers from a Slatina enterprise rejects "all reactionary and retrograde positions that are infiltrating from abroad, some of them of an unprecedented virulence, which represent outbreaks of the international anti-communist manifestations, always ready to denigrate the historical achievements of the socialist society." The Hungarian ethnic writer Gyozo Hajdu expresses his thanks to Ceausescu for "everything that you have done and continue to do tirelessly, day by day, for our people and country and for the happiness of each son of the Socialist Romania" as well as for the fact that "in our homeland, each citizen regardless of his mother tongue, can make complete use of his creative capabilities, enjoying every benefit that our socialist society provides to its people." While enumerating some of the "brilliant" benefits of the socialist society he rejects the "advice" coming from "some countries that destroy the revolutionary achievements of socialism by promoting an liquidatory policy." On behalf of Tirgu Mures Municipality, which is mainly inhabited by Hungarian ethnics, Hajdu is reported as saying "our sole homeland is the Socialist Romania and our sole leading force is the Romanian Communist Party, which is exclusively responsible for solving the problems of the Romanian citizens and its citizens of other nationalities, because these citizens are living here in our country and their present and future is bound in an indestructible way to the life of the whole Romanian nation."

Ilie Ceausescu, in his capacity as chairman of the Higher Army Political Council, speaks on behalf of the soldiers of the Romanian Army, saying that "the soldiers reject with indignation the gross falsifications of our national history made by some so called historians in Hungary, which are hostile actions, with clear revisionist aims." He mentions the Romanian Army Day that was celebrated on the day of the plenum, 25 October, mentioning the "heroism of our soldiers in the struggle waged 45 years ago for the liberation of the last patch of the ancient land from the Hungarian Horthyst occupation

and from the occupation of Nazi troops." Ilie Ceausescu also praises Nicolae Ceausescu's "masterly speech" for noting that "the Romanian people have never allowed themselves to bow down to conquerors and have never deserted the hearth where they have been formed and lived continually." Just like the rest of the speakers, he pledges to work for "the triumph of socialism throughout the world" and, on behalf of the soldiers, he pledges to "always serve with devotion and self-denial the cause of socialism, ensuring the tranquility, peaceful work, and the everlasting independence of the Romanian people."

Speeches to Plenum of Unity Front Reported

AU0611092789

[Editorial report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 27 October carries on pages 2, 3, and 5, 15 reports, ranging between 300 and 600 words, on speeches made by party-state officials from various economic spheres at the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF), in Bucharest on 26 October. All reports, totaling some 10,000 words, deal in general terms with SDUF activities and various aspects of Romania's socioeconomic life, with great emphasis on Nicolae, and occasionally Elena, Ceausescu's "leading role" in all spheres; the speakers admit the existence of failures in their specific spheres of activity, assume full responsibility for them, pledge to eliminate negative states of affairs, and "enthusiastically" endorse the proposal that Nicolae Ceausescu be re-elected party secretary general at the forthcoming 14th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP).

The most prominent figure whose speech is reported by the daily is Maria Ghitulica, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP and first secretary of Iasi County RCP Committee, who refers to achievements and concerns in her county and praises Ceausescu effusively for his care in defending the "true values of socialism in our country." Other prominent officials, whose speeches are reported, include Radu Voinea, chairman of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who rejects the attempts of "chauvinist and reactionary pseudo-historians from abroad" at "distorting the truth" about the continuity of the Romanian people on Romanian land, and Iuliu Fejes, secretary of the Council of Romanian Working People of Hungarian Nationality, who rejects "market economy experiments" in certain socialist countries, as they are bound to lead to "disorder, anarchy, and the negation of the objective laws of socialist development."

SCINTEIA Rejects Multiparty System

AU0111200489 Bucharest AGERPRES
in English 1836 GMT 1 Nov 89

[["Socialist Property, A Foundation for the Assertion of Revolutionary Worker Democracy"—An Article Printed in SCINTEIA of November 1, Excerpts"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 1/11/1989—The experience acquired in the building of the new system in Romania just as in other countries fully attests to the validity of the thesis of dialectical and historical materialism according to which the genesis, development and improvement of the political system of any society inevitably bear the specific imprint of the permanent interaction between the various areas, processes and phenomena which are characteristic of its socioeconomic structure. In this way, the political system is both the expression and the result of a complex reflection of the decisive role of the socioeconomic base in its relationship with the superstructure, of which it is an integral part. In the socialist society, just as in the case of previous or existing forms of social organization and even to a larger extent the decisive role of the economic base, relative to the political, legal, institutional, ideological and other superstructure, coexists and interconditions with the role and active influence of the latter on economic and social relations.

Mankind's historical experience shows that the social relations set on private ownership of the means of production entails social inequality and oppression, the exploitation of man by man, relations of domination subordination on a political plane between the classes that hold economic and political power and the classes without property in the class fight between oppressors and the oppressed, as well as the existence and action of multiple and various political forces and parties, which organize and defend the interests of social groups and classes in the struggle to win and exercise state power. The winning of state power by the working class, in alliance with other classes and segments of working people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the institution of the socialist-type ownership of the means of production led to the creation of a new socialist socio-economic base, to social relations of a superior type, as exploitation was removed and a new economic and social status for all the members of society that of working people, who are owners, producers and end-users of national wealth was instituted.

The overwhelming importance of the establishment and development of the new-type social property reflect in the changes they brought on an economic and social plane, as well as in their implications for the political organization system. As the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] general secretary underscored in his exposition of October 24 life and revolutionary practice in Romania proved the fundamental, decisive role of the socialist property of the entire people and of the cooperative property in the building of the new social system both in the conditions specific of Romania and on a world plane. The continuous strengthening of socialist property is a vital necessity, any diminution of that property, a comeback to capitalist forms of property, including the small property, jeopardizing not only socialist construction but also the very socioeconomic development of the peoples, their welfare and independence.

Equally significant are the sociopolitical consequences of the existence and continuous development of socialist property, as the sole lasting base of the new social system. In this way, the institution of socialist property achieves, on a superior plane, the law-like, objective concordance between the character of state power and that of economic power, embodied, in this case, by the unity between the power of the whole people and the social nature of the ownership of the major means of production of all the members of society. Secondly, all that put a definitive end to the material conditions for the existence of the exploiting social classes, as well as to class antagonisms, providing a framework for the making of deep-going changes in the structure of the new social classes and segments.

In line with these new socioeconomic realities, new forms of expression of class interests and of the general interests of society emerge and assert themselves and they no longer reflect in competition and confrontation between various political parties or organized pressure groups the way they do in capitalism; rather, are set on the growing capacity and role of the revolutionary party of the working class, which represents all the classes and segments of working people, the foremost interests of the people as a whole. Therefore, far from implying a system with several parties and rendering the lack of political-ideological unity of the working class legitimate, the new unitary socioeconomic base of the socialist society calls, in a law-like manner, for the strengthening of political unity, of the unity of action of the working class, of the whole people within and through the consistently revolutionary activity of the Communist Party, the only party apt to organize and lead all the forces of the nation on the road of socialism and communism.

The RCP considers that the thesis upholding a return to the system of several parties in socialism is not only wrong but also very harmful, as it paves the road to a comeback to the anachronistic forms of the capitalist political system. As a matter of fact, life proves that in the new conditions, that emerged with the abolition of exploiting classes, the existence of a single party and its growing leading political role are objective historical necessities.

The reinstitution of systems with several parties in a number of socialist countries, which obviously runs counter to the features of the socialist socioeconomic base and to the objective laws of progress, can only result by virtue of the interdependence between base and superstructure in the weakening and, ultimately, liquidation of socialist property, of other revolutionary gains of the people, as the tendencies manifest in the respective countries towards the privatization of property and the diminution of the role of unitary management of society by the Communist Party show. That is why, the RCP consistently underscores the need for the continuous strengthening of socialist property, for the safeguarding of that property, as one of the vital demands for socialist construction.

The period ushered in by the Ninth Party Congress (held in 1965), which analysed both the achievements and the shortfalls, drawbacks and errors manifest in socialist construction in the first stage and opened a new era of powerful development and renewal of all areas of activity, of reorganization and improvement of the political system, in line with the character and the scope of the socioeconomic base, has known truly revolutionary changes in the economic and social base, in the political system and in the socialist system as a whole.

In consideration of the essential unity between the two forms of socialist property, as well as of the differences between them the RCP took steps to strengthen both forms of property, rejecting as erroneous the outlook according to which state property should be considered superior as to the cooperative one. Counterposing these two forms of property, the state property and the cooperative property, ignoring any of them can be but harmful to the general interests in the advance of the socialist society, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed. That is why the need is considered to permanently have in view that the socialist state and cooperative property is the sole lasting base for socioeconomic progress and the successful building of socialism and communism.

In the process of socialist construction, the relations of interdependence between these two forms of property have strengthened as a result of the unitary organization and management of the entire national economy, of the action of the same objective laws and of the same socialist principles within each of them, of the improvement in the spirit of those laws and principles of the links between state and cooperative property. With that as a basis, action is also taken to solve the contradictions, resulting from the different position, place and role of each form of property within the national economy as a whole, between the social classes and groups which assert themselves as promoters of the respective relations of property, to develop forms of association between state and cooperative enterprises, which have already materialized in the creation of bodies that are closely linked to each other, such as the joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils.

Considering the decisive place and role of the socialist state and cooperative property in the development and improvement of the socioeconomic base of society and of its political system, the RCP does not share the outlook according to which the renewals of socialism, the reform of the economic and political system of the socialist society call for a lower weight and a smaller role of the socialist property and, correlatively, for the expansion of non-socialist and even capitalist forms of property, believing that in fact ceding the means of production of the working class and of the people is tantamount to liquidating the socialist development bases of society.

Socialist property, which is the essence of the economic base of the system of revolutionary worker democracy in Romania, of the political system of Socialist Romania wherein the fundamental role is played by the working

class and its political party and its permanent development and strengthening have been the strategic target of the policy of the RCP and the Romanian state. The promotion of a high rate of accumulation, the ensurance of a system of social management wherein the rights and prerogatives of self-management are closely linked to the rigorous demands of the national plan all this led to the creation of a modern technical and material base, to the impressive growth of fixed assets, to the spectacular development of all areas.

Ceausescu Meets Braila County Party Bureau

*AU0311123189 Bucharest SCINTEIA
in Romanian 29 Oct 89 p 3*

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, met on Saturday in the afternoon with the members of the Bureau of the Braila RCP County Committee.

The meeting was addressed by the first secretary of the party county committee, who said that the important theses, ideas, and orientations included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at the recent enlarged plenum of the RCP Central Committee represent, for those who live and work in Braila County, an inspiring and mobilizing action program aimed at commendably fulfilling the great targets of socialist construction and the particular tasks entrusted to them.

In the light of the high requirements set forth by the party secretary general, the meeting examined the activity of the county's Communists and working people to fulfill plan provisions and all established targets and emphasized the achievements obtained this year in industry, agriculture, investments, and other sectors. Likewise, the meeting discussed the measures taken to immediately eliminate existing shortcomings and raise the entire activity to a higher qualitative level.

Proceeding from the current situation and from what he saw during the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that, in spite of an overall increase in the industrial production, results are still not up to existing possibilities, the investments made, and the fixed assets available to Braila County.

The party secretary general asked that resolute and responsible steps should be taken to make most efficient use of facilities, the technical-material base, and manpower, to better utilize raw and all other resources, and to broadly mobilize the working people's collectives in order to further increase industrial production and labor productivity to the level of the important fixed assets available to the county.

Pointing to the large crops obtained this year, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that further steps should be taken to better utilize the technical and material potential of agriculture, by ensuring ever larger vegetable and

animal agricultural productions, and to develop and diversify the county's small-scale and food industry.

The party secretary general also dwelt on the need to rationally distribute the forces of production throughout the county, develop all localities, and fulfill the targets of existing plans for the socioeconomic development of towns and communes.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that the fulfillment of the county's tasks requires a further improvement of the organizational, political-ideological, and cultural-educational activity.

The party secretary general asked that one should thoroughly examine all problems concerning the better utilization of fixed assets, the steady growth of industrial production, the introduction of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, the increase in labor productivity, and the overall development of towns and communes. These issues should be submitted to the discussion of the county party conference, in order to find solutions in accordance with the respective territorial plan provisions.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the conviction that the party county organization and the county's Communists and all working people will take firm steps

to improve the entire activity and commendably fulfill their tasks, so as to meet the 14th RCP Congress with better results in all spheres.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 28 Oct-3 Nov

AU0611091989

[Editorial report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 28 October-3 November period (sources of each report given in parentheses):

Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu paid a working visit to Braila County on 28 October. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 28 Oct 89)

President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered a speech in Braila Municipality to mark Harvest Day on 29 October. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0917 GMT 29 Oct 89) The same day, Nicolae Ceausescu also met with members of the Braila County Party Bureau. (Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Oct 89 p 3)

Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee, met with the delegation heads of a special meeting to promote economic cooperation among Balkan countries in Bucharest on 2 November. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 2 Nov 89)

Markovic Greets Ryzhkov on GOSR Anniversary

*LD0611140989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 6 Nov 89*

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)—"I believe friendly relations and the mutually beneficial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union on equal terms will also be improved and developed comprehensively in the future, in the interest of the peoples of our two countries, peace, understanding, international cooperation on equal terms and general progress in the world."

This is written in the message that FEC [Federal Executive Council] President Ante Markovic has sent to USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Ryzhkov and the Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 72d anniversary of the October Revolution.

Markovic also sends "cordial greetings and best wishes for comprehensive development of the friendly Soviet Union."

Hungarian Premier Arrives on Working Visit

*LD0311150789 Zagreb Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Nov 89*

[Text] Miklos Nemeth, president of the Hungarian Government [title as heard], arrived today on a 2-day working visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Ante Markovic, Federal Executive Council president, who welcomed his guest.

This afternoon, Miklos Nemeth will first visit Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and lay flowers at his grave. Afterwards, the first round of official talks between the two officials will open.

Nemeth Received by Drnovsek

*LD0311200489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1853 GMT 3 Nov 89*

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG)—Dr Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received in the Palace of the Federation, Miklos Nemeth, premier of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is on a 2-day working visit to our country at the invitation of President of the FEC [Federal Executive Council] Ante Markovic.

During their talks both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of overall bilateral relations and cooperation, to which the many meetings held recently between representatives of the two countries contributed to a large degree.

In their discussion of economic cooperation they expressed the expectation that it will continue to be promoted in up-to-date ways which facilitate the orientation of both countries toward the introduction of market mechanisms and broader ties with economic integration processes.

Particular attention was devoted to domestic events and to the efforts which both countries are making to implement important reforms in the political and the economic sphere.

Nemeth Meets With Markovic

*LD0311221989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1924 GMT 3 Nov 89*

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG)—The dynamic trends in the economic and political life of Yugoslavia and Hungary and the concrete opportunities for strengthening bilateral cooperation were the main topics of the first official talks today between Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic and the Hungarian Premier Miklos Nemeth, who began a 2-day working visit to Yugoslavia today.

Premier Nemeth spoke in more detail about the political changes in Hungary and the efforts to carry through the process of democratization, political pluralism, and the creation of a law-governed state. The basic conditions for political reforms have been created with the adoption of systemic laws, but, according to Nemeth, work is still to be done on economic reform, which has so far lagged behind the political changes. This means, above all, the reform of ownership, which will bring all its forms into an equal position, Nemeth said.

Ante Markovic informed his guest about the basic tasks of the government and the whole of Yugoslav society in the process of profound political and economic reform in Yugoslavia. It is the common view that there are many similarities in the general orientation of both countries in the reform trends, but also differences in specific steps to find a way out of the crisis.

While both felt that relations between the two countries were strong and stable, based on mutual trust, Premiers Markovic and Nemeth were able to state with satisfaction that trade in the first 9 months of this year had increased by 50 percent in comparison with the previous year and had reached a value of \$474 million. In future it is necessary to define projects for joint cooperation as precisely as possible, it was said, because of the efforts of both Yugoslavia and Hungary to become involved in the integrational processes in Europe. Beside this, successful economic relations between the two countries are in the interests of strengthening regional and European cooperation, which Premiers Markovic and Nemeth discussed specifically.

It was said that the Vienna-Budapest-Belgrade highway construction project served as an example of future regional cooperation, as well as the participation of Yugoslav enterprises in the construction of facilities for the world exhibition in Budapest and Vienna in 1995. Possibilities for increasing deliveries of Soviet gas to Yugoslavia via Hungarian territory, and the increase in manufacturing cooperation in the border region where free customs zones could be created, should also be included here.

All this was discussed this time in a new way, with few principled appraisals of a declarative nature and in an attempt to precisely determine interests and specific projects for cooperation. To this end, two working teams of economic specialists were set up which will tomorrow discuss concrete forms of cooperation and inform the two premiers of the results.

Ante Markovic and Miklos Nemeth will hold final talks tomorrow, and after that, just before the Hungarian premier leaves Yugoslavia, they will hold a joint press conference.

Nemeth Describes Markovic Meeting

*LD0311223489 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 2100 GMT 3 Nov 89*

[Text] Our correspondent, Peter Nyaradi reports on today's itinerary of Miklos Nemeth, head of government.

[Nyaradi] With his partner, Prime Minister Ante Markovic, they analyzed, first of all, bilateral relations, pointing out that although development can be experienced in every field, the possibilities are not entirely utilized. After the meeting I asked Miklos Nemeth how he evaluated his first day's consultation.

[Begin recording] [Nemeth] We had an interesting exchange of experiences; there are a lot of similarities regarding the problems, the worries, the reform of the political system; and, contrary to the fact that they are working on the Constitution presently, there are great arguments going on about the interpretation of the multiparty system and pluralism. Well, these are all very familiar to us.

Regarding the economy, they are further ahead in building certain areas of the market economy, since they broke with the economic planning system of the Stalinist regime much earlier than Hungary, but their paths were also characterized by errors; thus, the debt crisis, the worries of insolvency; the structural problems sounded very familiar to me.

[Nyaradi] Do you feel that the situations of the two countries' governments are very similar?

[Nemeth] The situations of the governments are roughly similar, but as I heard from my partner, the situation here is the same, in that the government is independent, and although there is a one-party system there, they cannot bring compulsory decisions and they are not even allowed to bring decisions which would be compulsory for the government. [end recording]

[Nyaradi] After the consultations of the premiers, Miklos Nemeth paid his respects to the president of the Yugoslav Republic, Janez Drnovsek.

Nemeth Meets With Pancevski

*LD0411131889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1136 GMT 4 Nov 89*

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—Milan Pancevski, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidium, held talks today with Miklos Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Party [HSP] Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Hungary.

During friendly talks, information was exchanged on current domestic trends in the two countries and the activities of the LCY and HSP in the internal sphere.

Both sides stressed the readiness and interest of both parties for continuation of the existing successful cooperation and friendly relations. Such cooperation and relations, regardless of the fact that the two parties have chosen different options for internal development, offer a basis for constructive and mutually beneficial dialogue and exchange of experiences.

Taking part in the talks were Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Istvan Oszi, and Hungarian Ambassador to the SFRY Sandor Gyorke, as well as Aleksandar Sekulovic, head of the LCY sector for international cooperation, and Yugoslav Ambassador to Hungary Rudolf Sova.

Nemeth Holds Talks

*LD0511031289 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1100 GMT 4 Nov 89*

[Text] Peter Nyaradi reports from Belgrade on the Hungarian premier's agenda:

[Nyaradi] At the talks, which started early, at 0800, they reiterated that Serbia continues to be Hungary's most important trading partner within the Yugoslav Federation.

The host inquired about the 1995 world exhibition to be organized by Hungary and Austria, and about how Serbia could join in the work. This is when the Vienna-Budapest-Belgrade highway plan was mentioned. This would bring the neighbors closer to each other in a indirect, but also real way. In addition to this, it would provide work for numerous Serbian construction industry enterprises, as well as facilitating the task of the Hungarian contractors.

Nationality questions were discussed, as well, since Serbia is responsible for the fate of Hungarians living in Vojvodina. Serbian Premier Desimir Jecic stated that they definitely are seeking a solution to the initial worries deriving from the operating of the new Serbian Constitution, for it is in Serbia's interest to maintain the rights of Hungarians living in Yugoslavia.

After the economy, it was the turn of politics once again. At the headquarters of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee, Miklos Nemeth met Milan Pancevski, president of the LCY Presidium.

The Yugoslav partner followed with great interest the account of the Hungarian situation and solutions, but stated: Yugoslavia continues to stand by a one-party system of development, but will not give up self-direction and nonalignment. Independently of this, they are observing the changes underway in Hungary with great sympathetic feeling and interest.

At the time of this broadcast, Miklos Nemeth and Federal Premier Ante Markovic are holding their final talks. This will be followed by a gala dinner, and an international press conference will mark the conclusion of the Hungarian Government delegation's agenda in Yugoslavia.

Nemeth, Markovic Meet Press

LD0511033489 Budapest MTI in English
1808 GMT 4 Nov 89

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI)—Concluding a two-day friendly working visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth returned to Budapest on Saturday afternoon.

In Belgrade, the two prime ministers held an international press conference, including statements on the results of the two-day negotiations by both Miklos Nemeth and Ante Markovic.

Mr Nemeth said the talks had been open, to-the-point and constructive. There was a mutual expression of welcome of reform processes in the two countries, which will give momentum to their cooperation. Both countries are interested in the renewal of Europe and arms control, the elimination of divisions in Europe and the reinforcement of a new type of democratic interstate relations. To this effect, Hungary's is ready to initiate measures on the international scene with its independent foreign policy. [sentence as received]

'On the basis of the interests of our nations, historical traditions and reform endeavours, we are natural allies with Yugoslavia, and our cooperation is based not on momentary considerations, but long-term interests,' Mr Nemeth went on to say. 'Our relations are characterized by honest friendship. We should not miss the historical opportunity to reinforce the friendship between our peoples. It is extremely important that the Yugoslav side agrees that every kind of nationalism in the region will jeopardize stability and national interests.'

'The agenda of our talks included a great number of questions relating to bilateral relations and regional cooperation. We wish to encourage economic cooperation by granting customs concessions or exemption from duty for certain industries and products. We are also considering granting exemption from duties in order to ease conditions for local border traffic. We also intend to improve our cooperation in the energetic sector. Joint schemes are to be worked out and joint ventures set up,' the Hungarian prime minister said.

'I am very pleased that the president of the Yugoslav Government welcomes the Hungarian initiative relating to setting up a regional security zone,' said Mr Nemeth, and added that 'it is much in Hungary's interest to cooperate with its southern neighbour and explore mutual benefits. [no closing quotation marks as received]

At last, the Hungarian prime minister announced that he had invited the Yugoslav prime minister for a Hungarian visit, which had been accepted by Ante Markovic.

Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth received Desimir Jevtik, prime minister of the Republic of Serbia at his place of residence in Belgrade on Saturday. (Vojvodina, an autonomous province of the Serbian Republic, has the largest Hungarian nationality population in Yugoslavia.) Mr Jevtic called for the expansion of the cooperation between Serbian and Hungarian companies in the machine and construction industry. He said Serbian companies would readily participate in the Hungarian investments related to the 1995 Budapest-Vienna world expo. Both sides spoke in favour of further developing their relations.

Then, Milan Pancevski, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], received Miklos Nemeth. Mr Pancevski briefed Mr Nemeth on the arrangements for the Yugoslav party congress to be held in January, 1990. He said that the LCY intended to maintain socialist self-administration, the one-party system and the non-aligned foreign policy of Yugoslavia.

This meeting was followed by the second and final round of the talks between Ante Markovic and Miklos Nemeth, focussing on bilateral economic cooperation and timely international questions.

They announced that they were to sign a trade protocol for 1990, late next week on increasing the deliveries, as compared to this year. [sentence as received] They stated that the Hungarian-Yugoslav economic and scientific-technical cooperation schedule valid until 2000 could be signed this year, alongside an agreement on expanding the natural gas transit delivery from the Soviet Union via Hungary to Yugoslavia, supplemented with a government guarantee. (The current gas deliveries from the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia via Hungary amount to 2,500 million cubic metres a year. Under the new contract, this figure will be gradually raised to 6,100 million cubic metres by 1997.)

On the expansion of cooperation in the energetic sector, an experts' committee will draft proposals in the near future. Bilateral talks are to start soon on the full and mutual exemption of cooperation products from duties. Timely questions in connection with transport and tourism were also touched upon. The Hungarian side proposed that the potential construction of the Zagreb-Balaton and Budapest-Belgrade motorways should also be looked into.

Miklos Nemeth and Ante Markovic reached an agreement that the possibilities for regional cooperation between Hungary, Austria, Italy and Yugoslavia should be analyzed by experts. They surveyed the relations of the two countries with the various communities, including EC and EFTA [European Free Trade Association].

Mr Nemeth said that Hungary's independent and sovereign foreign policy was gradually taking shape with a marked national character. The integration into the organizations mentioned is not merely in the interest of the two countries, but also of the whole Europe, he said. He pointed out that in order to tackle global problems and solve international crises, Hungary was ready to cooperate with any country. The Hungarian Government supports Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal made during his visit to Finland of a "second Helsinki". Hungary plans to come up with independent proposals in the field of arms control, and the defensive character of its military policy is also pointing in this direction. Mr Nemeth said the Warsaw Treaty needed modernization which would bring the political character of the organization and its function as a consultation forum into the foreground.

Finally, Mr Nemeth expressed his pleasure at the forthcoming Budapest meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the four countries, such as Austria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Italy, to be held late next week.

After the conclusion of the talks, Ante Markovic hosted a lunch in the honour of the Hungarian prime minister and his entourage.

TANJUG Reports News Conference

*LD0511034689 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1916 GMT 4 Nov 89*

[Text] Belgrade, November 4 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia and Hungary are able to expand their cooperation and strengthen their friendship as part of the processes of social reforms they have inaugurated, as Yugoslav Federal Premier Ante Markovic and his Hungarian counterpart Miklos Nemeth told a news conference here today.

The Hungarian premier this evening ended a two-day visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade.

Premiers Markovic and Nemeth assessed that their countries have similar problems and are thinking along similar lines how to resolve them.

The Yugoslav and Hungarian premiers pointed out that the two countries can improve their cooperation in industrial production, transportation, ecology, tourism and border-area (?trade).

Yugoslav premier Markovic set out that internal democratization has a positive effect on the position of the national minorities in the two countries.

Yugoslav and Hungary are interested in ending the division of Europe. We have discussed, without any ideological prejudices, what are our chances and what is

our place in the European integration processes and in the great process of changes in the socialist world, Markovic said.

In answer to a question put to him, Premier Nemeth said that the proposal for the demilitarization of Hungary's (?common) borders with Yugoslav and Austria should be viewed as his country's contribution to detente and arms reduction in Europe and its wish to strengthen regional cooperation.

Premier Markovic, for his part, said that Yugoslav in principle supports every initiative aimed at strengthening confidence and cooperation and that it will study the Hungarian proposal, bearing in mind its own interests and the position of all three countries, being that Yugoslavia is non-aligned, Austria neutral and Hungary a member of the Warsaw Treaty.

Asked about the possibility of Hungary becoming a neutral country, Premier Nemeth said that it was natural for every country and nation to aspire to pursue an (?independent policy) but that his government must at this point bear in mind the international balance and the interests of the superpowers.

Asked about the election chances of the Hungarian Socialist Party, Premier Nemeth said that they were good. He specified that major and rapid changes have been taking place in Hungary and said that the Hungarian Socialist Party must keep that fact in mind.

Premier Nemeth, a member of the Hungarian Socialist Party leadership, conferred also with League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency President Milan Pancevski. Pancevski and Nemeth assessed that the successful cooperation between the two parties, regardless of the different choices in internal developments, represent a good basis for a constructive dialogue and a mutually useful exchange of experiences in the future, too.

Militiaman Killed in Split Shoot-out 6 Nov

*LD0611151389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 6 Nov 89*

[Text] Split, 6 Nov, (TANJUG)—A militiaman was killed and another seriously wounded following a shoot-out, first in the headquarters of the Zadar Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and later in the street outside. According to initial reports the crime was carried out by a person known to the Municipal Internal Affairs Secretariat. The incident happened early this morning.

National Assembly Working Group Visits Kosovo

*AU0611154289 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Nov 89*

[Text] Members of a working group of the Domestic Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly have had talks in Pristina with representatives of Kosovo Assembly organs and Bajram Seljani, member of the Kosovo

Presidency, on the implementation of the special measures in Kosovo. Here is a report by Milivoje Mihajlovic:

The aim of the SFRY Presidency's temporary measures was to ensure peace and security in Kosovo; however, by means of strengthened anti-Yugoslav propaganda from Albania and the activity of hostile immigrants, Albanian separatists are again attempting to provoke unrest and demonstrations in the province. The enemies are deliberately working to exploit secondary-school students and attempt to provoke conflict with members of the militia in order to cause more bloodshed and dissatisfaction among Albanians.

The unanimous view was expressed that the temporary measures should remain in force, because they had had a considerable influence on improving the political security situation in March. If the situation deteriorates further, demands will be made for the introduction of new measures.

Bajram Selani, Kosovo Presidency member, pointed out that the demonstrations by Albanians in Zagreb, Ljubljana, Split, and other places in Croatia and Slovenia are stoking up the unrest in Kosovo.

The assessment was repeated that the trial in Titova Mitrovica is only an excuse for new action by the separatists. It was said that Yugoslavia has yet again been attacked. Separatist forces in the north west of the country allow the most extreme Albanian immigrants to organize demonstrations on the territory of our country. Criminal proceedings should be initiated against all those who allow such treason and the destruction of the country.

It was assessed that the law enforcement organs have had considerably more success in recent days in discovering the organizers of hostile activities in Kosovo. Several illegal hostile groups are operating in the province and a center obviously exists which directs all action. Figures have been issued stating that in the last few days 100 participants in the demonstrations have been charged with misdemeanor. Criminal proceedings will be initiated against all those who have organized the hostile activities.

It was said that lessons are not being held in some secondary schools in Podujevo, Urosevac, Pristina, Suva Reka, Srbica, and Titova Mitrovica. In many schools, Serbian and Montenegrin schoolchildren are not going to lessons out of fear.

About 600 workers have lost their jobs in Kosovo because of their failure to adhere to work orders.

13th Slovene Youth Federation Congress Held

Issues Statement on Vlasi Trial

LD0311210889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] Portoroz, 3 Nov (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia's policy in Kosovo is not the result of some politician's or a

political group's evil nature but, above all, the consequence of Yugoslavia's uncivilized legal system, says a statement on the trial of Azem Vlasi and the others accused in Titova Mitrovica, submitted as a proposal to be adopted by the delegates of the 13th congress of the Slovene SSO [Socialist Youth Federation].

According to the statement "the political show trial of Azem Vlasi and the other accused constitutes the climax of the oppressive policies in Kosovo which have for almost a decade been offered to the Yugoslav public as the sole solution to the difficulties in Kosovo."

The Vlasi trial, the statement adds, as well as the other political trials in the SAP [Socialist Autonomous Province] of Kosovo are approaching the point of Yugoslavia being terminally discredited in the eyes of the international public. This is the way to irrepressible hostilities, blood-shedding, and civil war.

The congress delegates oppose this and are demanding that the SFRY Presidency should immediately stop "the judicial farce in Titova Mitrovica, as well as the other show trials in the SAP of Kosovo," the statement stressed.

It is demanded the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia should "demand in the SFRY Assembly an inquiry into the political background of the Vlasi trial" and that the state organs of the SR of Slovenia should explain before the republican assembly their, if any, participation in planning and carrying out the criminal persecution of Azem Vlasi."

The international public is expected to do everything in its power within the framework of fair relations between states in order to prevent as soon as possible a tragedy in Kosovo so that one of the most dangerous hotbeds of crisis in Europe may be eliminated.

According to this statement it is also demanded that the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia should propose to the Federal Assembly to withdraw the state of emergency in Kosovo and to examine the actions of the competent state organs, particularly those of the SFRY Presidency, at planning, introducing, and implementing the extraordinary measures in Kosovo.

Congress Opens in Portoroz

AU0411194989 Ljubljana Domestic Service
in Slovene 1800 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] The 13th Congress of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation opened in Portoroz late this afternoon. During a 3-day session, about 400 delegates will adopt a new statute and program documents. The delegates were greeted by Branko Azeski, president of the Yugoslav Youth Federation; by Joze Smole on behalf of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Slovenia; by Milan Kucan on behalf of the League of Communists; by representatives of the Peasant Alliance, representatives of Slovene across the borders of Yugoslavia, and the rector of Maribor University. Nina Dolzan reports:

The Slovene Socialist Youth Federation is thus saying goodbye to the organization that we have known and is becoming the organization for the freedom of the thinking world [organizacija Za Svobodo Mislečega Sveta, the initials ZSMS being the same as those of the present Slovene Socialist Youth Federation, Zveza Socialistične Mladine Slovenije]. Jozе Skolc said:

[Begin Skolc recording] A realistic chance exists that we win the elections next year. [applause, some laughter] The concern over this simple fact, which can be seen on various sides even now, is unnecessary, as well as out of place. We will take the interior and the defense ministries into our own hands, and in the other departments we will place people with appropriate qualifications who, supported by a strong parliamentary majority, will make sure that the Army and the police will not run out of control. [applause]

We are pleased that after a long and painful period of democratization we will finally reach democracy, but we are also apprehensive. We are pleased because we have contributed considerably to the break-up of the old system that stifled us, and we are apprehensive because we promise that we will strive in the same way for the affirmation of the new system. [end recording]

Skolc summed up the essence of the new program in three points. In the first place he put parliamentary democracy based on human rights, in the second place a market economy with a state that will make possible a flourishing of entrepreneurship, take care of social security of deprived people and of ecological suitability of production, and in the third place ecological awareness of citizens.

These program points now seem to be obvious, but they were not so at the time when ZSMS began to talk about them. Skolc recalled numerous initiatives, starting with the Tito Relay Race, civilian substitute for the military service, and up to the initiative to abolish the military courts and to depoliticize the Army. A great portion of the constitutional amendments that the Slovene politicians defended in such a dignified way was also written in ZSMS.

I do not intend to propose that a Federation of Veterans for Democracy be set up, Jozе Skolc said. We are here to shape a positive strategy of managing the society and a renewed ZSMS as an independent and autonomous political organization in a reformed political system.

Even today, the delegates adopted a number of demands connected with the trial of Vlasi and his codefendants. They demand that the SFRY Presidency stops the judicial farce in Titova Mitrovica as well as all the political trials in Kosovo. They support the proposal for the amnesty of all political prisoners, and the provisions placing justice at the service of politics should be deleted from the legislation urgently. The Slovene Assembly should demand that the political background of Vlasi trial be examined in the SFRY Assembly.

Skolc Addresses Congress

LD0411043789 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2322 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] Ljubljana, Nov 3 (TANJUG)—The Youth Organization of Yugoslavia's Republic Slovenia wants to grow into an up-to-date political party with features of a massive political organization—its President Jozе Skolc told the organizations 13th congress which opened in Portoroz today.

Taking part in the congress proceedings are 440 delegates or guests, among them the delegations of the Transnational Radical Party, the Socialist Party and the Christian Democratic Party of Italy, the youth organization of the Italian Socialist Party, and the youth organization of Slovakia.

In his opening address, Jose Skolc pointed out that the Youth Organization of Slovenia had realistic prospects of winning the next spring's parliamentary elections. "We shall take in our hand the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Defence, leaving the other departments to technical people," said he. Representative of the Youth of Slovenia, he added, would be elected at free elections to four-year terms.

Jozе Skolc explained that the organization's program was relying upon parliamentary democracy and market economy in order to secure the expansion of human rights and freedoms, and boost up entrepreneurship.

In Skolc's words, the Youth Organization of Slovenia demands such an army as would be the institution for the defence of the state, and not a socio-political organization which defends the revolution. The organization, according to him, would call for drastic cuts in military spending.

Speaking about Slovenia's position in Yugoslavia, Skolc emphasized that no other but a democratic Yugoslavia was acceptable for Slovenia, so that there was "no need" for any other Yugoslavia.

He appraised that Slovenia's youth had had the decisive role in the creation of "a new" democratic system of authority in the republic, and that, in this respect, official policy was rather lagging behind.

The 13th Congress of the Slovenian Youth proposed to its delegates to adopt a statement against the trial of Azem Vlasi, former chief of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the autonomous province which is part of the Republic of Serbia.

The trial of Vlasi and 14 more ethnic Albanians indicted for threatening the country's constitutional order was opened in Titova Mitrovica on Monday.

The proposed statement seeks the suspension of what is asserted to be a stage-managed political trial. It demands that Yugoslav parliament should open an investigation into the political background of the "Vlasi case," while international general public is expected to engage itself

in preventing a Kosovo tragedy and thus remove one of the most perilous hotbeds of crises in Europe.

The Congress of Youth of Slovenia lasts three days.

Congress Adopts Statute

LD0511172889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 5 Nov 89

[Text] Portoroz, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—After lengthy and at moments difficult persuasion and disputation, delegates of the 13th Congress of the Slovene SSO [Federation of Socialist Youth] nevertheless succeeded in eliminating most of the hundred or more amendments and adopting a statute approximately the same as the one proposed. The Slovene SSO, or rather [to use its Slovene initials] "ZSMS", will from today be both a political and social organization which will appear in the forthcoming elections in Slovenia as a political party. It will be an autonomous, political party which will be financed primarily out of the budget of the sociopolitical communities, membership fees and funds secured through other of the organization's activities, as is written in the statute which has been adopted. Both before and during the congress most of the controversy was over the statute. There were in fact three different currents which represented the stances that the Slovene SSO must be: only a social organization, only a political organization, and both one and the other. The strongest [current], which is supported by the leadership of the Slovene SSO Republican conference, won, though in a certain way "representatives of young people from universities in Slovenia also profited." In the future young people at university will organize themselves independently outside the Slovene SSO, but—until laws make this possible—they will operate within the framework of the Slovene SSO Republican conference.

A great number of proposed amendments in the commission for the preparation of the conclusions of the debate on the political system, or, to be more accurate, of the program of the SSR of Slovenia "went through" much more quickly. The final text of the program contains the proposals such as, to give an example, that military courts should be abolished in peacetime, that the Armed Forces Head Quarters be renamed the JNA HQ, that death penalty be done away with, that conscientious objector status be recognized for all motives and that the right to civilian national service be settled legally. The proposals that national service should be included in the length of one's employment, that those who had been abroad for more than 10 years should not have to do national service, and also the proposal that in future the Socialist Republic of Slovenia be simply known as the Republic of Slovenia also "passed".

However, among many other proposals the following will not be included in the document: the one about deleting "communist symbols, the five-pointed star on the banner, coat of arms and on military and militia caps". It was explained that this was an initiative which is directly linked with the starting points implicit in the

congress documents on the ideologically uncommitted nature of the pluralist system. The explanation goes on to say that the stance of the SSO of Slovenia the need to separate party, party and state symbols is clear.

Concerning delegate Vinko Pandurovic's demand that the Congress should formulate its stands on the amendment calling for the abolition of the socialist Youth organization in the JNA, it was decided that the formulation of this request be modified in such a way that instead of a demand a proposal should be sent to the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia concerning the aforementioned abolition.

Montenegro Youth Leader on Walkout

LD0611174489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Titograd, 6 Nov (TANJUG)—Zoran Milicevic, president of the Montenegro Youth Organization today informed delegates in the Republican Conference of Montenegro SSO [Federation of Socialist Youth] about the reasons which prompted him to prematurely leave the congress of the SSO of Slovenia which he had attended as a guest.

The main reason behind his move was a claim made by Jozse Skoljc, president of the Slovene Youth Organization, to the effect that the Yugoslav policy in Kosovo was a racist one. I suggested that a joint press conference be called at which Skoljc would provide arguments for his claim, but he rejected this suggestion. In the light of this, I thought that the only correct move left to me was to leave the Slovene youth congress.

Milicevic also drew attention to the fact that communication with the hosts had been hampered by the failure to provide a Serbo-Croat translation of the proceedings.

YSYU Leader on Congress

LD0711113689 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1025 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] Belgrade, November 7 (TANJUG)—The recent congress of the Socialist Youth Union of Slovenia has practically "buried" the existing form of organization under which the Socialist Youth Union of Yugoslavia [YSYU] is a single organization, Yugoslav youth leader Branko Azeski has stated to TANJUG.

At its congress held last week-end, the Socialist Youth Union of Slovenia announced that it would appear as an independent political party in the spring elections in Slovenia. A few months ago, representatives of the Slovene Youth Organization withdrew from all forums of the Socialist Youth Union of Yugoslavia.

The decision "to end participation in the Socialist Youth Union of Yugoslavia is not a wise solution since it dictates conditions," Azeski said.

Azeski specified, in that context, that it is not possible to have a dialogue if one side insists that its solution are the only correct ones.

The head of the Socialist Youth Union of Yugoslavia set out that the young of Slovenia failed to use their congress to help the integration of the country, the burying of the negative elements from the past which divide the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and the elimination of exclusivism and intolerance.

Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency on Nationalism

LD0311203889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 3 Nov (TANJUG)—National division among the working people and citizens in Bosnia-Herzegovina are becoming more evident. They may soon escalate into open interethnic intolerance, homogenization, and exclusiveness of all sorts, unless the propensity for national divisions on the Yugoslav level is stopped and their causes are eliminated. This is the assessment laid down in the document "Some current issues of the political and security situation in the SR [Socialist Republic] of Bosnia-Herzegovina", prepared by this republic's presidency for the Republican Assembly's session on 7 November. Serbian, Muslim, and Croat nationalism are increasing, which, by their intensity and forms of expression, is annoying members of all the nationalities and is fueling further nationalism. [passage omitted]

Increased nationalism in Bosnia-Herzegovina, this republic's presidency document goes on, caused by the attempts of groups and individuals from this environment together with the like-minded counterparts in other environments, especially with those individuals who for some reason have left Bosnia-Herzegovina, to maintain existing hotbeds and to open up new ones in order to articulate the people's discontent on a massive scale, something that is skillfully exploited in implanting and exacerbating nationalist aspirations, mistrust, and divisions. From these standpoints national homogenization is carried out, all kinds of nationalist programs are drawn up, nationalist influences and the struggle for positions are becoming increasingly frequent, a kind of

paternalism over one's own people on the part of the nation living within its home republic is in evidence as great concern is expressed over the fate of "one's own nation" in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In addition to all this, the formation of national institutions in Bosnia-Herzegovina is being advocated. This directly contravenes the original principles of national equality in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The increasing activities of the nationalists and nationalist clergy is significantly influenced by the links between some groups and individuals and the hostile emigrants and reactionary circles from abroad.

In its assessment of the current political and security situation, the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Herzegovina says that the present situation is characterized by nationalists attempts to homogenize "their" nation by enhancing the elements for national self-identification. To this end a great many calculations on a national basis are carried out, the number of victims from "one's own" nation in the second world are examined, there are manipulations about many aspects of the current political situation in the country and the republic and, likewise, legal institutions are being exploited to similar aims, one's position at work and in public posts are abused also in the economy, education, culture, publishing, etc.

Judging by all the indications and knowledge—the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Herzegovina assesses—one can realistically expect that such behavior will continue in the future and especially so if they are not prevented by energetic sociopolitical actions and measures on the part of the state organs. The extreme nationalists will insist on the theories about one nation being threatened by the other, speculating in the course of this with made-up, exaggerated, and unrealistic "figures" thereby using them as their arguments to support allegations that their own nation is emigrating from Bosnia-Herzegovina under pressure. All these will be carried out to facilitate the conditions for redesigning Bosnia-Herzegovina from the greater-Serbian, greater-Croat, and Muslim fundamentalist standpoints, the document of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Herzegovina says.